

[illegible]

[illegible]

It must again be pointed out that
throughout all of this history, whether in
the American or Soviet spheres, there has been
thought of unity by means of some kind of
extension, though the American has been
illegally and should have been, at least
there, for the Soviet Union, and that
was something of a feeling, might be
forming the by conventional and legal
have done what I did. This is a
yet I did not believe then, that it
had been thought that my actions
might in any way harm the United
States, I would never have put one
and this is not a small and full
attempt to risk an olive.

To elaborate on the subject of a
of faith in democratic process. In 1929
and in the years that followed, the
were many things that gave rise to
America. This was an event of the
of which anyone who looks through the
pages need not be concerned. But there
was actually nothing unusual about
Folwell that was needed for the
necessary material for a central
to be instituted, a central
government and capital and industry
and labor and this has been done.
I shall briefly undertake to explain an
idea, but not as a first step, as
a sovereign bank account in the
donation to the bank, which in
1929 and 1930 - this was
increased up to 10,000 dollars
and then on gains on the stock
market and a total of only
effectively controlled by the town.

great change in the economic
change commission and the
self-policing of the economic
exchanges.

Our earnings from sales and
are expected to top 139 billion dol-
lars for this year (based on the
income statement for 1946), up
an all-time high, and the 1946
goal of 60 million
jobs is not more than an actual-
ity, of the last count it was
62,300,000 and was expected to
go even higher. Corporation ear-
ings are fantastic, up from 194-
the Commerce Department reports
that they were 12% higher and
overall than a year ago. Individual firm
profits are also well up from
"combined profit" for profits for
172.4 billion compared to 161.6
billion, a gain of 6.8% over
17.6% over the 1949 half. Prof-
it alone added up a 27% gain
for a net of "119 million" [Times
August 17, 1950]. And this is a
great and... Profits, "Profit
Corporation of America," 20.9 million,
up 10.9% [same source]. And
... "in the last quarter
... (for
...) ...
of 272.8 million" [again, the
same source].

General Electric, a major part of
... has been ...
is given in the life and

...and the maintenance of the public mind
...ago, with the idea of making it as
as the liberal Wilson - International
...to a plan and that of the Ford
...Concept, and the concept of a
guaranteed annual wage was
making for a head-on

and much more than this has been
...in 1933 and in 1935, I looked for
I must have, even though I did not
reading at them

Point four. This has to do with the
part of my nature which, when I am
confronted with a dire situation,
causes me to immediately react by
taking a positive action. This has
been in chemistry. When, once I
dropped a dissection (dissect) contain-
ing crucibles and a watch, I did
not sit down and cry, nor did I go
out and get drunk, as much as I
wanted to — no, I just worked all
that night and for most of the follow-
ing two days and nights, until the
analyses were repeated. And this
incident led to doing something about a
disheartening set of circumstances —
a trait which, as I have said, has been
repeatedly noticed in my chem-
istry, and which has accounted for
whatever success I have had in that
field. For I have long known that I
am not endowed with a brilliant
mind, far from it, but must accom-
plish things slowly, the hard (but, on
a long scale) way of a steady and

and this must be the approach, the basis of all good management (as opposed to the "one-shot" business technique), the only way of going on in the world, down the long road which confronts an investing class, and which, for a time, all seem to lead to a dead end.

undoubtedly, this motivation to participate in activities like socializing, drinking, smoking, and not too being an oddity, and, not a great influence.

Point first, and the second then regarding the evidence which made me so readily accept it. Offin, Tom Black and Paul Smith - Tom did give me an easy way out for better or end, so Tom's character enters - that I perform the disagreeable task - joining the Communist Party, an organization in which I had no faith, whose activities I regarded as futile, whose determination killed me, and whose left-black and too-white characterizations - particularly as a technical man, seemed to be dealing with facts - appalling, and as yet I could feel that I was not ~~resting back~~ ^{resting back} my debt for what Tom had done for my family.

To commemorate them, there will, in addition to the previously named factors of gratitude to Black Land, should desire to help the Black Land the quiet-sounding-the-impulse implied the fact that by helping Black Land,

adding the one thing that was ap-
posed to Fascism (a term to which ad-
hered such Nationalism and other
the matter of a basic doctrine of
a lack of faith in democracy and
an unwillingness to do anything
about a bad situation, and lastly,
it was free, once and for all, of the
unpleasant task of joining the Com-
munist Party.

This material should be understood
the third category of this material
taken up. I did not immediately
to me, which was a surprise about 1925
I refer to the material relating to the
proposal (that I had proposed) during
that year. There was an interval
about seven months, until November
during which time we fumbled
about with the material at all
how we could go about carrying
data in Dr. Reich's office. Most of
this was in the matter of blueprints
of equipment and various plans
of creating records, and all soon for
(Vera made the inquiries) that the
photocopy costs would be prohibitive
— more if we had such material
copying by hand was too impractical
at least for now, and I could
be removing the material for the
we were a great enough, but not just
stumbled amazingly over it. The
in the late Fall, Tom came to Phila-
delphia and excitedly told me that
of this random report was over —
we would never be provided, and
another myself, which seemed to be

for getting information concerning all
such material should be destroyed. It is
during the material in Norway - in fact,
and it would be necessary to have a
plan to get it out of the country, and
the man who was in charge of it, for
providing all of this material, a Russian
engineer from America, was very
anxious indeed to meet Harbo, and
having heard a number of good things
that individuals and so on had to
meet Port (Smith, Pedersen, etc.)
who, although this was not a matter
was very likely not a Russian
thing, but a phase of the
history which is

Third, my attitude and character
mind which I was engaged in the
espionage work.

It has been stated before in the
first report, that this was a
innocuous beginning, with no
involvement in espionage, and
industrial espionage, and so on, and
which was intended to help the
of the people of Russia, and in fact
that was present participation, the
hard fact that I was a spy.

It is a fact that I was a spy, and
was not a spy, and I was not a spy,
trusted me, but that was the
direct result of a Russian agent
+ did not know me, and so on, but
I should have known, for I was
an initial espionage agent, and
I was a spy, and I was a spy, and
I was a spy, and I was a spy, and

had built upon me over so many
years.

But, more than anything, I was
inhabited by a deadly and continuing
anxiety over my one very simple fear
— this whole experience became a
series of little things. The planning for a
meeting with a Soviet agent, the care-
ful preparations for obtaining data
from Ben Sings, the writing of
technical reports and the fetching of
blueprints for copying (and then
returning them); the meeting with
Paul Smith or Riga or Fred or Sam:
in New York or Cincinnati or Chicago
or Buffalo; or going to a rendezvous
with Al Black in Tennessee or Klau
Fricks in Cambridge or Santa Fe —
and the difficulties I had in raising
money for all these trips mentioned
above; the carrying of Rothman to d-
work and the outright blackmailing
of Ben Sings for the same purpose;
and the many lies I had to tell at
home, and to my friends, to explain
my absences during these absences
from home (most were within that I
was carrying on a series of clandestine
love affairs, and nothing could have
been further from the truth); the
hours of waiting on street corners,
waiting at bus stops and fearfully
in strange towns where I had no
business to be; and the endless killing
of time in cheap movies (gazing in
stupidly at the screen while my man
was fetching about how affairs were
proceeding outside) — all this became

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a dud and I should say, any one
who has seen a that kind of a
planning and execution is really
undid — nothing could have
more dead. But this remained the
one crucial fact. When, beginning
in February of 1946, my active
ceased, after a while, I actually
began to miss it, as I did the
sounds. And, even after 1948, when
I fell in love with Mary Lanning
and my mind was constantly oc-
cupied with thoughts of marriage
and a home and children, this and
then, I would still on any occasion
twinge of regret, and I discussed it
with Rick (this was fairly often
in the past few years) and he said
that it was really a mistake that he
had got me into espionage work,
since I had such strong family ties
and expected would mean so much
more to me than to a completely
unattached person such as he. "But
you know, Tony," I said, "in a
funny manner I've all along for
that life which was all over and
dead and, well, it's not lived for
ever in the past."

And Rick replied, "It's peculiar,
but I too feel some lingering regret, al-
though it's caused me so much grief a
disaster in the last fourteen years. But
let there be no mistake, once and for
all, it was through, absolutely done
with this work. I had had enough
for too much, in fact, and I only

This was another factor which went into this dismissal of what I considered myself to be, which I was treating as doing my best. This had to do with a motor vehicle one - back - and - forth, a former circumstance indeed from the viewpoint of the Soviets. Here is how it occurred. When on a mission, I just happened to be detained myself to the task at hand, whether it was developing data, had my self - blasted, or a report had - been on which it concerned getting information from a person such as Klaus Fuchs or all such or all. But no one had started but on a trip, I forgot to me and to my friends and friends and just became a simple-minded organization, set to do a job. This was all my own. Probably this attitude was partly unconscious, but it was certainly present and, about it, it was most applicable. And when the work was completed and I returned home, I

same place again took place, but
this time in reverse. I would not
work and would be completely
absorbed in it, a very deep and almost
affair for me, and would be
and during all this and all manner
of everything that had happened on the

the same time, some money (and a few
little things), but I never had
time to do anything but to
work on the machine, and to try to
make the feeling of guilt associated
with the crime.

and then, after this, after
I began to work with Paul and the others,
I was still, most of the day, always engaged in
making a living in the city. And,
as I had stated before, it was always
practiced to make up for what was
in ability, for any lack of power
(fanned or real) in the work, plus
an ever-present desire for perfection or
achievement, to strive for all of these
objectives by working long extra hours
at the job. In addition, during a good
deal of this period, I was attending night
school, which, as I said, was an excellent
school, at an increasing rate. This
chemistry. This long time had a
two-fold effect, both of which
were (mostly) unintentional. First,
I was perpetually tired, and this kept
me from brooding and thinking too
greatly over on the dead I had done,
or the possible consequences to me,
should they be decided, second, I
would pull up such a huge amount of
work, that it was very hard for
me to get time off for a trip — no
questions were asked, nor was any
excuse attached to my absence. The
Soviet Union work and my little
male parents all too neatly com-
plemented each other.

One final item on this subject of

atletically. As I have noted, the beginning of this war was a time of complete confusion (as regards the nature of the struggle), and from that position, there was a steady progression of work, with the knowledge of the infection and the danger of it. It may even be that, considering the fact that all of the athletes died under athletic conditions, did not spend too much time thinking about these matters and the doubts which inevitably arose — which latter I shall treat in the following section. Now, there is this very vital point that for seven years, from January 1940 I was actively engaged in espionage work; then, when Yankovitch deliberately broke contact with me, for the next four years there were only two very separated efforts to again meet with me (one in December of 1946, and the other in the fall of 1949). During this period, for the first time, I had the opportunity to reflect at length and to evaluate the damage that I had done, the full implications involved in this, and to come gradually to the horrible and sickening realization that it had all been such a tragic and irreparable mistake. Now, to deal with the phase of this narrative which is

Fourth; these doubts, just mentioned above. They may be divided into two categories, early and late; the early ones refer to those that arose while I was actively engaged in working with the Russians from 1935 to 1946; the later ones came as I had the leisure to reflect

...to the ... (5th) ... the ... the ... this ... permitted ... The ... added that the ... of all ... and ... an integral part of the ... and ... human and ... on the ... that ... which ... at first, ... that the ... a "Federal ... was ...

... and ... pointed out that ... and ... imposed the ... in the ...

... in which ... at ... the ... of ... that ... the ... the ... of the ... (and ...

... (and ...) ... I ... the ... the ... the ... the ... the ... the ... the ...

[illegible]

When I met all the friends of the
 world there, with going at Kaveri,
 I saw a lot of the friends who
 first people and much to be admired
 for the obvious knowledge of their con-
 nection, the argument I had expected
 just never materialized.

Further, when Russia was at-
tacked by Germany, on June 22, 1941
there came a period in which very
many "white" Russians rallied to
their native land, regardless of prior
bitter differences, and a number of
Orthodox Russian churches were again
opened in Moscow and elsewhere,
and this made much of the

Doubt number two, I have spoken before of our clergy that family and of my dismay at the social concept of the separation of a child from a mother, with the former being rare and the latter, while the mother works, Paul and Fred were very close-mouthed about their personal lives (and I had

Don't make the mistake of my mother's constant prying away (in my youth) at the fact that a thief could "not look at a diamond" or a thief could not at all - with any respect, not at all. However, I am troubled and no end. However, I am regularly reassured by the Russian that the data I obtained could be seen in no other way. I shall speak of the acquisition of the diamonds of the relations of the Don and the and Fuchs and Plesner. I should be interested that this question, as these processes could not be purchased openly, had come upon the very beginning - with Tom and Vera. I was told that each had at first

I think of it as a very good example of a
 provided opportunity for a very good example
 passed to me, which I thought was
 might be a very good example of a
 was given in the experimental design
 several occasions, and I made it
 a very good example of a very good example
 work not yet in full-scale production
 I had my principles and a very good example
 but I understood that there was a need
 to this their own design of a very good
 technological ability, I understood again
 to me, this lack of a very good example
 in design was a terrible thing. For
 design, I had worked, at Penn
 design and at the H. C. R. Company, I
 was always given a full design as a
 the direction of a very good example
 as completely, as a very good example
 in chemistry, that I had to be
 more and more. But I have told that
 about, and I have to be a very good
 of a chemical engineering, that this
 could afford to have no chance on a
 plant which might not be a very good
 was far preferable to have a process
 which operated at an 80% efficiency
 and did so day after day, to a pro
 lematically, which is a very good
 95% of the total - but which is
 called only 15%. For this I have to be
 that this was a very good example of a
 in the design of a very good example
 design of a very good example of a
 of a very good example of a very good
 states, and the emphasis is on a very
 in making a profit. I have told of 140
 in design, the very good example of a

than that, the...
...of much...
...Look...
...that you...
...from the...
...there, as...
...than anything...
...pieces...
...military...
...and when...
...you'll...
...and Hitler...
...before, and...
...and for...
...Hitler, ...
...gained...
...Russians...
...as a...
...athlete, the...
...mass...
...want to...
...lost...
...lefty...
...Luisette, ...
...chief for...
...Russian...
...athletic...
...could...
...too much...
...get...
...returning...
...stadium...
...the...
...most...
...and...
...on...
...upset...
...The Soviet...

today, but I think that, even now,
as I, it would result in more perfect
automation. This was more or less
a long satisfaction.
One day I went to the matter of a
before and present to the matter of a
later date, and in the fall of 1941
I did some things which were going
badly. I had lost contact with all
(he had gone to Chattanooga to work at
the Atlas Powder Company plant and
training for his duties at the post),
matters were proceeding very badly
with Buchanan (a series of proposed
product the long-delayed report on
mining equipment had not been sent)
I was still depending on my
tion for military duty; also, my
increased absence from home had
begun to disturb more even more
than usual, and I was much con-
cerned — the whole damned busi-
ness seemed very futile. To top
off, in that autumn, in New York,
the assembly building, which had
been very badly damaged because of some
failure of the wiring and in, after
left him and went to Penn Station
the next day with the delinquent
and, however, I felt that I had done
enough. The next day, 15 minutes
till my train to Philadelphia and
I sat down to read a paper in the
morning room. Thinking, I was
preoccupied by a sudden prodence upon
proceeded to relieve me as a "stake
board", a "sweep", a "upholsterer"

... and the possibility of ...
... it could not be depicted that ...
... period and reflect on these ...
... of the ...
... and ...
... from my mind all the ... I had ...
... made in ... than a decade. But ...
... perfectly calm and at rest, having ...
... decided ... last event and ...
... of evidence, I can now think clearly ...
... one thing about prisons, it is a ...
... great place in which to organize one's ...
... thoughts and to depict them clearly. ...
... To begin, concerning these ...
... doubts, there are five ...
... one - again concerning Catholics ...
... after the war, the much hoped for ...
... support never occurred and the situation ...
... only got worse. The persecution of the ...
... Catholics was stepped up, as was the ...
... destruction of their churches, and this ...
... was not only in the Soviet Union, ...
... in all satellite countries such as ...
... Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary ...
... Two - and regarding the ...
... countries, the invasion, political and ...
... military, of such lands, was a ...
... trying spectacle, and such events ...
... always followed up by the setting ...
... of a police state, with the attendant ...
... concentration camps and tortural chambers ...
... and executions for "spying for ...
... the reactionary capitalist countries."

all the other things that I saw in the
same names, and this was the same
pattern of Hitler and Napoleon, and
no talk of the paper plates could be
the terribly frightening picture that
shape — the reality, the shadow that
was the fear for the many, caused him to
to fight.

Three — the forced trials and
confessions, particularly in the
countries bordering the Soviet Union,
absolutely terrified me. This had been
me before when it had occurred in
Russia, and it was really a part of my
early doubts, but its re-occurrence
in these other lands made it all too
apparently a part of a general thing.
I actually would be able when I hear
of high people being convicted by a
"People's Court" in Bulgaria, with
being executed and two sentenced to
life or hard labor (and often the vic-
tims were so young, or had in the
past performed such excellent work for
their native lands). This, I think, for
there was I in almost exactly the same
situation — except that I am guilty of
the devil, and I am getting the parcel
of treatment and the trial of legal
representation. But my first point
out to these circumstances, that a
column or so on page one of the
newspaper, would contain all the
alive to me.

Then there was the remarkable in-
cidence of cardiac deaths among Soviet
generals, a year or two ago. It was
fishy, and I do not just about such

Franklin finally had a ghostly vision
of all of the work he would have
to do. It was a most costly and critical as many
that was then perpetrated by Hill.
Thus, the aspect of a critical
article such as Park's, which was

of "American, democratic and peaceful" and
"all over the world" (the question was
not asked, "from the center of the world")
the entire nation, the President, the
Congress, the Supreme Court, and the
as being too much simplified and cheap
"decadent Western ideas" as an absolute
exact parody of post-war liberalism
and decency, the effort to protect the
disputed hypothesis of the superiority of the
influence of an American, or American
capitalism, or Americanism, or American
with modern ideas, and the
ideas, and too much, that is, the
new the new phase of this movement,
and the one which has

Fifth, this has to do with the
relationship between the new and the
old, with the new and the old, and
the American and the world, and the
it might be asked, "what is the
point of this?" - the point is that
we are not alone, we are not
the only ones who are not alone, we are
not completely and utterly alone
people (and that is a very important
thing for us, it is a very important
thing) - for we have the world, we
could not have been concerned
if the world were not there, and
for us, for a country, for a people, for
change.

Sixth, this has to do with the
relationship between the new and the
old, with the new and the old, and
the American and the world, and the
it might be asked, "what is the
point of this?" - the point is that
we are not alone, we are not
the only ones who are not alone, we are
not completely and utterly alone
people (and that is a very important
thing for us, it is a very important
thing) - for we have the world, we
could not have been concerned
if the world were not there, and
for us, for a country, for a people, for
change.

the day after tomorrow, and I am sure that the
man who is to be the first to do this is a man of
a very special kind, and one who is not only
a very good person, but also a very good
man. I am sure that the man who is to be the
first to do this is a man of a very special
kind, and one who is not only a very good
person, but also a very good man. I am sure
that the man who is to be the first to do this
is a man of a very special kind, and one who
is not only a very good person, but also a
very good man. I am sure that the man who
is to be the first to do this is a man of a
very special kind, and one who is not only a
very good person, but also a very good man.

and thus, in fact, the whole of the
complexion, as well as the
texture, the color, the shape, and
really, everything, under the
dimness of the light, the
only color that could be seen was
can (I said) in account of the
of this stay in this country, in the
manner in which he spoke, dressed
and acted — and especially in the
way in which he spoke, the
some reason to think that he was
put that on their heads as a
do, even though they had a
there, without or other they do
thing to them, down to the
and cultured man, a mathematician
and mechanical engineer, a
-person. He had read widely, in
English literature and was thor-
-oughly familiar with the works of
Dickens, Turgenev, Cooper, Emerson,
Maugham, Sinclair Lewis and John
Wolfe and (the poor) Wodehouse,
Shaw, and Sandberg ("a really
and a bit of a fake," he said),
and Edgar Allan Poe. He had
will and I can still see the
of the "my Lord Dunsin"
and occasions, when he was
salary, the usual complaint of the
matter for he was doing, and, in
particular, would be directly critical

of the paid agents with whom he
was in contact. He was a very
active, for some time, and an active
man. Also, he was a very active
and he was in contact from July of
1940 till February of 1944, that he
was a very honest man, one
who would be back in his native
land. At this opportunity he would
go to the ice-skating rink at Madison
Square Garden and then would run
for the ice-skating afterward; and he
would tell me how much pay he had
got out of working in Russia, and he
he regretted that he was not able to
take advantage of the few opportunities
there. It has been made clear that the
work was a drudgery for me, but
was even more so for Sam. His
life was a succession of waiting
apprehensively on street corners in
New York and various other cities, and
which were often futile and sometimes
extremely dangerous, eating in the
out-of-the-way restaurants, and
capoling, pleading with, and threat-
ening various people. The FBI has
agreed with me in this estimation
as to the fact that Sam was
a ~~man~~ and a very poor man. (He
has intimated that they had had
other confirmation of this, in addition
to my statement). But, as I have
said, for the most part I know of no
other part and I believe that on
the whole, he accumulated a lot
of information and private information
concerning the post-war and difficult

with a number of people — friends and
good and very close friends of long
and some would say 20 or 30
me; only, very early in 1941, I came
to New York City — our time was a
single week — in a frantic effort
to obtain a report from Dr. Nathan
on the immediate situation, Russia — &
(all kept insisting that the data
was ready, but a matter of time —
even began to write the report). The
last trip was on a Friday night, and I
with my Soviet explanation after we had
said, "are absolutely promised to have
the report complete tomorrow; let's make
the arrangements to meet." At this
Nathan flew into the air and said that
I had not seen: "Look at you," he said
"you not only look like a ghost, but
you are one — you're positively dead
on your feet and exhausted. What
must you make of that! You good
fool, let me not hear one more word
about coming to New York tomorrow
or for several weeks to come — go
home and spend some time with your
family. This is an order. Listen,
I'll tell you that son-of-a-bitch
Nathan has not even started his
report and is merely talking of
time. It is heartless, and I must
call how often you travel to New
York, you are a good company and I
listen well to his blabbering. I
could be glad to see you. The hell
with this Russian and his blabbering
even if it means Moscow will fail
to get the report (well, never). I

forbidding you to come to New York
Saturday" all this was said in one
explosive breath. Then I am calmed
down. "Come," he said, "we will go to
the Famous White Bar (in the corner of
the Henry Hudson Hotel at 57th Street
and 8th Avenue) and have a few
double-Canadian Club and a brand
mashes, and then I shall put you in
a cab and personally see that you get on
a train to Philadelphia; better, I shall
buy you a parlor-car seat and a few
Corona-Corona cigars." So it was. And
I am now right — it was not till two
months later, plus a prodigious amount
of prodding and work on my part,
that the Dena's report was readied
by Parthman.

One more incident. I am now
periodically fret about the fact that
I was so often away from my family
and, most especially, from my
mother. And when you left for Phila-
delphia, Dena became particu-
larly anxious and tried in every
way to cut down on my trips. But
his greatest concern seemed to be over
the fact that I had no wife and family
of my own. "I realize that it's because
of this area," he said, "but it's not
natural or good. You are not an
asocial and you have normal in-
stincts and desires. We must find
some solution to this problem. Ob-
viously, you cannot take on the re-
sponsibility of marriage and still
do this work; and do not think that
it is essential to resign the sacrifice

you are making. So, as a man, it is possible, you will one day find the chase dealing in the doing business and will completely forget it all, entirely. And you can then go on and run around with girls in the night in the street (even with the mother-in-law you do now); and then pick out a nice one, and get married, and have children." And I would go on, saying that I could not continue in espionage work indefinitely — he said I had already been in it too long — because not only was it too much of an ordeal but inevitably a slip would occur, possibly not even out of my own making, and then exposure would follow. How right he was! It is like too, that this repressed longing for a family is the one that caused me to tell both Brothman and Mrs. Himmelman, Dr. Fuchs's sister in Cambridge, Massachusetts, that I was married to a red-headed woman and was the father of twins named Davey and Cassie. Ironically enough, this was the clue that first led the FBI to me — even if Mrs. Himmelman had forgotten the names of the fictitious children. Originally, the purpose of this elaborate concealment in both Able and Klaus Fuchs's letter — and Iakovlev had separately instructed me that I should appear as a married man, — for the dual purpose of concealment of my true identity and to give the evidence of stability.

which a single man could not, and I am sure I could continue. "The obtaining of information in this underhanded way, will not always be necessary. You'll see, after the war is over, there will come a great time of cooperation between all nations and people will be able to travel freely back and forth through all nations. You will openly come to Moscow and will meet all of your old friends — they'll be so glad to see you again — and we'll have a wonderful party and I'll show you all around the city. Oh, we'll have a great time." Even now, I do not believe that Lenin was trying to paint a picture that he himself did not think could ever exist. I have stated that he was sincere and, once again, I do not consider that this estimate of him was a mistake. By the way, he would often bring me greetings — I do not think these were fakes — for Paul and Puga and Fred, and I will say that they were well. Further, in the matter of the daughter's care, the planned and staged presentation of the "Order of the Red Star" to me, I am sure that, in spite of the ulterior motives involved (to prepare me for the coming Fuchs affair, and to make that I would take in high money for expenses to carry out this work successfully), there was still the element of a genuine reward for a job well done — and at a considerable risk and sacrifice. I have said the

I would be frank, and possibly I am now carrying this to the point of pathological chronicity. For I must clearly understand that there is no element of braggadocio here, only an overwhelming, aching pain that I could have counted on that I did.

The last time I saw him was for the funeral home during in February of 1944, just after we had very carefully considered the arrangements required for meeting Klaus Fuchs for the first time. In May of that year, I posted to keep an appointment in New York with Gahovler, and when I next saw John, he very fully told me that Semenov and I had waited for three hours for him to show up — they had planned that we would all have a hot drink together at the Felix White Bar — as much as a meeting was against scheduled water for the Russians. And on two occasions in 1945, John brought me greetings from Semenov, which I recorded so that they were undistorted by my own prejudice. It was a real wrench, then, I had to identify him as Semenov. I even had a twelve-year-old photograph that I had and that dark eyes and lips were unmistakable. And I know what has happened to him in the Soviet Union. Yes, I must be thought that I should want to meet and talk at those who got me into this peculiar situation, but I cannot bring myself to think about such people.

without reason.

I met a very fine man in Yakovlev, an older man, much older than I, and taller by some five inches; he had a deep, tropical green and a lock of dark hair that kept falling over his right forehead (this he would always brush back with a characteristic motion) — I have been told by a member of the F.B.I., who had kept John under surveillance for a year and a half, that I had succeeded in identifying Yakovlev from a newspaper photo, while this government investigator had failed; and that my verbal description of John had a "startlingly life-like quality" which had made identification easy. While Lemnov was unequivocally the boss, here the relationship was that of two equals.

Now, regarding those who were not Russian nationals, i.e., Al Black, Klaus Fuchs and Tom Black.

Al was an extremely competent chemist and we spent much time talking shop, as chemists invariably love to do. He was a graduate of Syracuse University and, at a certain time, a credit to that school, in his technical reports were extremely carefully, clearly and ably written. Even so, Al was never a convinced Communist. Though at first Black took money for his tasks, Lemnov always told me that Al should not be looked down upon for this — he was an "exception" to Lemnov's contempt for paid agents. It seems the thought here was

that the preceding was an attempt at times and effort involved in obtaining good as well as the quality of this data should be compared noted for an FBI agent. While at the time of the incident, even if I had a lot of reluctance in respect to continuing this work, he never explicitly said such a desire to me. When, in 1943 in Cincinnati, he introduced the man following as an FBI agent (I think it was only an expedient for Tennessee Eastman), I did not know, until the somewhat puzzled Bureau told me later that Black had stated that this was all an effort to scare me off. It has been declared that Black and I had three violent quarrels in 1943 and 1944 and that eventually I had to threaten him with exposure, before he would agree to obtain the data on the explosion RDX. This is a lie, on my first trip to Kingsport, Tennessee, he did appear. He was perhaps trying to avoid me (as I reported to the FBI fully four months ago), but there was never in the semblance of a quarrel, on my last trip to Kingsport, in October of 1944 we played chess all afternoon and the afternoon, at and full (his wife drove me all the way to Bristol (a 25 mile) as usual, to catch the northbound Norfolk and Western train and, on parting, we agreed to meet just before Christmas. I did go to Kingsport on that pre-holiday week, and loaded with gifts, but he had already been transferred to Oak Ridge. I never saw him again, but in February

In March of 1945 I received a very warm and friendly letter from an old - and well-known friend, Klaus Fuchs. In the letter, I was very much interested to learn that, since he had been in England, he had given birth to two children - a son and a daughter. He also mentioned that he had been asked to join the Communist Party of Great Britain. I was very interested to hear that he had been asked to join the Communist Party of Great Britain. I was very interested to hear that he had been asked to join the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Concerning Klaus Fuchs, I have recently been asked if I would characterize this man. I replied, "There is no doubt, one admiring that pretty little fellow is a very intimate of the man, and that is the word 'intimate'. This is not a strange statement. Klaus Fuchs was a little boy of eighteen who was head of the student chapter of the Communist Party at the University of Kiel (in Germany) - where his father was, and still is, professor of the physics. Klaus, a frail thin lad, led this group in deadly street combat against the Nazi storm troops in the days just preceding Hitler's ascension to power. He was, and still is, a very brave man. He had put a price on his head, he had managed to escape to England, and I say at once, to a man of such convictions, who fought this sort of a fight at the risk of his life, I can only apply the word 'intimate' - such a person cannot help but attract my admiration."

In Britain, Klaus Fuchs had this

studies, and later, when the Manhattan Project was formed, it was immediately out of the world of pure mathematics and physics, that the world did not know in the British mission to this country. It was while still in England, that Fuchs somehow got in touch with the Soviet agents there, and arrangements were made to work with them in the animal in America. I liked this tall, thin, somewhat austere man, with his clipped British accent (and the very slightest Teutonic overtone), with his large horn-rimmed glasses set off by his pale features (his cell photographs of him seem like caricatures), and with a mind to which only the term genius (a word I always use with caution) can be applied; and from the start, in his stiffly repeated Continental manner, he appreciated, in spite of our agreement, at the initial contact in February, that our meetings be as brief as possible and that we should only discuss business (as, plans for the transfer of information), as to minimize the chances of being seen together, still, on several subsequent occasions, we had dinner together on a few drinks on parting — often down in one of the many spots at our last meeting, in the hills between Santa Fe and Los Alamos, Klaus and I discussed his impending transfer back to England, and Fuchs expressed the hope that sometime, in the not too distant future, say in five years, we should be able to meet in Great Britain or

as friends, and not for the purpose of obtaining information for the Soviet Union. I spoke of my longing to see the famous literary landmarks in Great Britain, where Walter Scott, Robert Burns, Wordsworth, Keats, and Shakespeare had worked, and Klaus agreed that this impending visit was something he would look forward to.

Incidentally, contrary to newspaper and magazine reports, Klaus refused to identify me from still pictures. He finally did say that I was the man whom he knew in the United States when he was shown motion pictures of me (to which I had voluntarily agreed prior to my arrest). — But even this identification of Klaus took place after I had admitted, yes, I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave the information on Atomic Energy. And I believe he knew that it was I all the time, yet he chose not to expose me — this last is pure surmise, of course.

To get to Tom Black, the last man and the one who first introduced me to Paul Smith and espionage work, as I have said, Tom is a huge, bear-like man and a veritable two-hundred-year throwback to his British peasant forebears, what with the immense bone structure, the broad, freckled face, pig-nose, and a wonderful overall good nature and honest kindness to all the world. It was this last named characteristic that doubtless led him to become a Communist. Black had been a favorite

student of the late, great chemist, F. A. Cotton, at Penn State (no small accomplishment, this) and was himself one of the most remarkable chemists I have ever known. Not only was he a superb lab man, with an immense capacity and ability, with a big part of this, but he had the unique quality of being able, from the very beginning to think a problem through, without making any mistakes or choosing an wrong avenues of attack — an exact contrast to my own technique of just making every possible error in the book until, by the tedious process of elimination, only the correct answer remained. Tom was not a deliberate and he was fully as repellid, as was by the prevalent Bohemianism of the Communist Party members. And, just as I did, he deliberately avoided marriage (and being far more attractive to women, with somewhat more difficulty) and devoted himself wholeheartedly to the spying activities. In the first report, I have told how, during our very first meeting, Paul Smith absolutely forbade me to see Tom again — to avoid the chance of disclosing the leak, should either of us ever be exposed, but, in spite of this, I continued to meet, even if sporadically and always with somewhat of a guilty feeling. Once, however, as a "bonus", after the reception of news from Paul that a particular piece of information had been deemed very valuable, Paul did arrange for the three of us to meet

... on a bench in the Crighton
... (this was the
... (as of now it
... (all) ...
... to meet Tom; one, I could
... the ... of a ...
... to Newark as a ... for ...
... to obtain information
... and I would always phone Tom to
... that he would ... to ...
... my family call, that I was
... with him, too, Tom lived as a
... of funds for my
... (which I was ... to ... the
... money myself) — I still ... him
... a fair amount, and it was to ...
... that I went for comfort when, at the
... I was completely panicked up
... of Fuchs's ... on Friday,
... 7 3 of this year, Tom was
... and ... founded
... that it was I who
... with Klaus — it took me
... half hour of ... through
... to get up the
... so that I could ... out the
... that I had ... that my
... to the ... (I had ...
... for money from ...
... with this matter, ...
... that I was ...
... Tom ...
... and not ...
... New York

I should add that, just as ...
and Fuchs did, ... did ...
... activities — it claimed that

...and that we were the
...the ...
...of ...
...Tom ...
...other ...
...anticipate the other ...
...before they ...
...I ...
...PGH ...
...of ...
...have gone through ...
...my ...
...the ...
...of Tom ...
...I ...
...that I ...
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...that, I ...
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...completeness ...
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...the ...
...all of ...
...cannot ...
...among. And ...
...photograph of ...

...it has to do with ...
...and reactions during ...
...of this ...
...a ...
...during ...
...c - After the ...

My father-in-law, Dr. Henry Edwards, advised me to go back a little further in time to Mary Catherine Lanning. I first met her in Dr. Henry Edwards' laboratory at P.G.H. — it was Friday afternoon, September 10, 1948. It really happened so quickly that I knew that she was the one I had been searching for all my life — as trivial as this sounds, as we started to go out together and I got to know her more well, this feeling only increased; and the wish to make her my wife became an overpowering drive in life. Her unassuming manner, forthright honesty, and complete lack of artificiality — and her smile — completely captivated me. I could go on for hours here. But even in the very beginning a warning bell sounded: I suspect that the Federal Grand Jury investigation, in the summer of 1947, is really not the end of all inquiry into my life? And who knew better than I on what a precarious tottering throne of cards my whole life rested. From the beginning I realized and Mary often remarked on it, that I never seemed to be totally relaxed and at ease in her presence. But she never suspected the true cause, and later when we became much more intimate and after I had proposed for the first time in August of 1949, Mary remarked that only once, during a walk along the upper Washington, did I seem completely natural; at this time she came very close to accepting me. However

Do not
see page
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at our next meeting, several days later,
during a time when we were all
altogether — yes, I remember as clearly
a type of a high school, and we
complained that I did not really think
her (I only thought I did) — and that
my lack of ardor was proof that I
was not lacking of ardor, it was fear
of exposure, and that was not a matter
that I should be at the thought that the
other's revelation might cause a
bad been married for, say, three or four
years, with children and a home of
own. I might then be asked, "Why, if
during all this, continued to be so
loving?" To this I can only reply
that I was honestly and genuinely in
love. ①

Further, I knew this: What Mary
and I was lacking of ardor was really also
an awareness of the fact that I could
never marry her without telling of the
whole miserable story of my past.
This I knew I had to do, I had to
tell much to be as completely honest as to
conceal it. But, when I thought of this,
I did not fear that she would turn away
from me because of what I had done,
nor mistaken as this deed had been,
I honestly thought that Mary, if truly
in love with me, would find it in
her to forgive me, particularly since
these acts had been so well intentioned.
Tied in with this, and the two rather strong
tendencies that I have, the one, to seek
excuses for wrong doing, and the other,
to transfer my own emotions to other
people — I was in love with Mary and

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which I had been a student (and which
had been founded by H. C. ...
the chief of the ...
and ...
Dr. ...
about ...
that he eagerly gave up the ...
position of ...
in order to do so. This man
with ...
given me a completely free hand in
building up the lab, who would
gladly with such accident ...
introduced me to many noted men
in the field of medicine, who had
given me my opportunity to work
where I had found a lasting source
of happiness, and who had initi-
ally accepted me solely because I
said that I liked chemistry,
and Dr. ...
cardiology, all who had been my
staunch proponents, particularly in
answering the ...
(when the work was progressing slowly
while the lab was being organized)
and who, through almost two years,
had seen the receipt of my reports
and aspirations, what would the ...
of my ...
the capote, the clear thinking, and my
friend.

and Dr. ...
accident at the ...
as a boy, had come as a refugee from
Hitler's Austria, John who was an
anti-communist, what would the

Cheney.

Then, as the time went on, I saw that the
 matter was being handled in a very different
 manner than I had expected. I saw that the
 to the fact that the matter was being handled
 by the House of Representatives, and that the
 Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, Dr. Bay
 Kefauver, Bill Miller, Dr. Phil McGraw, Dr. K
 and Dr. Henry J. Kissinger, and the other
 the House of Representatives, and that the
 Bill, Dr. Henry J. Kissinger, Dr. Kefauver,
 Bay.

I confess I just could not do it. I
 was brought up to the point where an
 voluntary admission of my crime
 would result in a very favorable
 but I could not do it. I could not do it
 there could be no decision. I could not
 authorities, such as my mental
 environment.

This brought up the second decision
 that of the entry of the FBI into the
 scene. The day is Monday, May 15
 of this year. I was in a very good
 special agent Miller and Brennan
 first walked into the West Station
 late at night that afternoon, and
 they showed me the identification
 picture with their faces and when

Miller said they would like to speak
 to me about the Buchanan — and
 some other matters, that last phrase
 was a disturbing thing through me
 what other matters? So, that night
 the Bureau's offices in the Washington
 Building, for five hours I stubbornly
 repeated the story. All and I had
 concocted in 1947. All that was said by

[illegible]

[illegible]

in the negative. But would most people
find it interesting and probably not find
it convincing. Why did she not mention
this fact? — I think it is all
because this was the story I had told
old Mrs. Heilmann and I had been
trying to make the connection among the
two dead men, saying that I had never
been married and had no children.
Then I showed the pictures. "Do you know
them? Him? Her? Give me the picture
before?" and among a group that appeared
was Heilmann and Robert Heilmann,
but with both pictures taken years ago
(Heilmann as a student with abundant
dark hair — he is now practically bald)
and I knew that these people were not a
yet under arrest; the photographs of Clara-
beth Bentley (I never knew her, but
her was shown in the pictures by Aunt
Shannon and O'Brien in 1947) were
the obvious full-face and profile taken
for identification and then the other.
"Do you know who he is?" The white,
slender and somewhat dully expression-
less face, with those huge glasses —
Clara Fuchs!

"I do not know him. I recognize the picture as that of Dr. Conrad Fitch, the doctor who got in trouble over the trial I don't know him. He will be in England."

and then the Hammerings, "Oh yes
you know him, you met him in
Cambridge, Massachusetts."
And again the demons, "Not been
there in my life."

Then Miller and Brennan appear

to get a piece of paper from the
doctor, a piece of paper, I was not
much interested in the piece of
paper on dining table, and the
next morning the thing was up
flying in the air, and I was
the one who was in charge, and I
id me to the doctor's office at the
and then passed in the doctor's
was not the best for the piece of
living air.

I worked feverishly all that morning
in an effort to keep this air in the
but I never did get any till 6 P.M. and
this, several times I had to call the
and delay our meeting, but I had
even asked Jensen and Miller (Jensen
by this time were working on the
into the hospital, when I had
finished the necessary work
concerned Arnold Hoffman, a
ill patient, who in the Heat Station
had been beating. We went to a
half-hour or so at the Washington Build-
ing (Miller and Jensen were both
exhausted as was I after Friday's
during which I agreed to help "settle the
matter" by permitting a voluntary
search of my home on Monday
morning. (Pop and Gus would be
at work then, and as I was
be alarmed). But talk being up
"certainly" and again, Jensen drove
home and again, gratefully, and
the side, I was aware that the matter
was not entirely humanitarian.
So I worked during morning and
early afternoon at the Hospital, and

an interview time went over to the mid
col school to see Dr. Day Cohen and his
experimental dog on whom a gas-
tronomy (typing off of the intestine)
had been performed. Day had been
sleeping in the lab with the animal
for the past two days and would stay
with it till the expiration. When would
this be? Possibly about 8 tonight or later
much later. I would return at 8. So
I collected my specimens and set up
containers for the next ones. Back at
PGH I helped Smith; the surgeon
located some data on our lab records.
Then out again to the 11th floor of
the Widener Building where, from 3
till 7 P.M., I continuously and desperately
pursued each of the probing questions,
one more hazard — I could not afford
to let the name of Tom Black come
into the picture; he was too vulnerable.
Nor a mention of my many dreams
from friends and from the Corn
Exchange Bank. I was literally working
on eggs. But somehow, as it seemed
that Miller and Freeman began to
drop with defeat, I strangely enough
began to feel sorry for them — they
had given it such a good try. Yes
I was almost in the clear. However
instead of going directly home and
frantically cleaning out all of those
terribly damaging bits of evidence
which I knew were there (though still
I had no conception as to the prodigious
extent of this bonanza), I went to
see Day Cohen and the dog at the
mid school. But Dr. David Cohen

left and I had a terrible time getting
 in; finally a Dr. Col and I succeeded
 in getting out a guard. The door was
 locked but I could tell that the door was
 still alive and after some further diffi-
 culty I continued to get a message to
 Dr. Cohen at the Graduate Hospital. I
 home about 9:30 and Dr. Col called at 10:
 "Relax," he said, "you won't have to come
 back now; the animal will talk to
 tomorrow" — and I knew that Dan
 Lewis and Potty Bell could take care of
 matters on Monday morning, and I
 did not actually begin the search for
 the accusatory items of evidence until
 5 AM on Monday — I ceased all the
 any undue activity on my part and
 only alarm pop and was on top of that
 I had a duly fatalistic and apathetic
 approach toward the impending search
 what would be would happen, and
 that was all. Possibly it was the sheer
 and utter exhaustion of that past week
 which had produced this reaction in
 me. But when I started to look, in
 the depressing gray of the daily morning
 I was horrified. First of all, there was a
 letter from Black dated February 4, 1945;
 a stub of a plane ticket from Albuquerque
 to Kansas City; a rough draft of a letter
 on a visit to Cambridge; a street map
 Dayton, Ohio; a card containing in-
 structions from Dan relating to a pro-
 cedure for approaching Dan in 1945; all
 this was here and now — I tore it all
 up and pushed it down in the toilet (so
 I should down in the bottom of our
 rubbish can in the cellar). Yes, I had

16
Taken care of everything. Then Pop and I
left for work and I stayed behind,
saying that I had a report to complete.
Before I went into the Hospital, never
came the door bell and I, still in the
pajamas I always wore when around the
house, retrainedly but decidedly
proud (nude) and Dick.

We started in my room, and the
two special agents indicated that this
was all they were interested in — they
could hardly wait to get reports. At
first all went well, very smoothly
indeed. There was a lot of stuff, but
it was all school notes and lab notes
and chemical literature references, and
my books were all volumes on math-
ematics and physics and chemistry — plus
some two or three hundred "Pocket Book"
reprints, some poetry and other antiques
but mostly mystery stories. Then it
began. First, a copy of Paul Dickson's
"Mildred Hunter" in a Pocket Book edi-
tion, turned up — and in the lower
right-hand corner of the inside cover
was a tiny tag: "Lindsey, Lindsay and
Curt."

"What's this, said Dick?"

"Oh, I don't know," I replied, "must
have picked it up on a used book counter
somewhere. Lord knows where they get
them. But I did know it was the
name of the Rochester department store
where I had purchased the book on one
of the visits to Black."

Then Dick found a Pennsylvania
Railroad train schedule: "Washington
Philadelphia - New York - Boston -

Montreal, and dated 1945. "Now about this?"

"After lunch, however, I probably picked up when I went to New York with Dougherty." — Again, the truth was that I had used the schedule on my trip to see my father-in-law in late 1945.

Bad, I thought about that, but not too bad. Not conclusive. I was in.

Then came the sickening blow. From in back of my bulky, worn copy of Walter, Lewis and McAdams "Principles of Chemical Engineering," Dick pulled a sickeningly familiar tan-colored street map of Santa Fe on which I had overlooked. I knew that it existed but, in my haste, that morning, could not find it, and so had assumed that at some previous time it must have been destroyed.

"So you were with most of the missiles. Now about this, Harry?" Dick stood there and doubtfully rose from his immersion in the contents of my desk.

"Give me a minute," I said, as I sank down in the chair which Miller had just vacated. I accepted a cigaret and then, after a few moments, during which a torrent of thoughts poured through my mind, said the fatal words: "Yes, I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave the information on Atomic Energy."

Now, to go back a little. When for this whole week had I thought as I did, fully aware that indisparably — in a month, or six months, or a

I am writing you because I have been thinking about you a lot lately. I hope you are well and happy. I have been busy with work, but I always find time to think of my friends. Please write back when you have a chance. Love,
John

P.S. I saw a really nice car today. It was blue and had a sunroof. I like it very much.

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the David Miller glass incident. I had
actually completely forgotten about
it. That evening, you came to meet
me. I was prompted to call him after
5 PM and he asked, "What time are
you going to work?" (He was that serious
looking.)

"Yes," I said, "I'm down at the FBI
headquarters, and I'm in a hurry to go."
Don't tell Pop, but a car will pick you
up at 7 PM and bring you there. We'll
take them. Then at 7:45 I told my brother
"Yes, it was I who worked with John
Fuchs, the English spy, when he was
in America" and for a while, for a
moment, blank white, then through his
normally dark complexion, both Dick
Mann and Bob Foster moved
toward him because they thought he
was going to collapse.

Then you to me, "How could you
have been such a liar!" and a bit
later, still hopeful, "Look, Harry,
maybe it's all a mistake and you're
taking the blame for someone else
— you couldn't possibly have done
this, not you, you're my brother."
But I had to assure them that I had
done it, beyond all shadow of doubt,
and as I looked at that awfully stun-
ned, and still not fully compre-

hending, face of my brother, a
good half of that mountainous me-
tal barrier that I had erected again
crumbling, with crashing down. So
later that evening I identified himself
and, tentatively, unknown (the photo
was so poor, having been taken in

the shadow of a millstone, that I was not fully certain.)

On the following night, Wednesday, 23, Pop was brought to the me, and had called earlier and had said the Pop said that something was wrong about my attitude — and had refused to listen to any of the excuses — as I heard Pop coming down the hall, Dick gave me a small encouraging slap on the back, I needed it, and after that halting, I told him, Pop told my son, what have you done? The added, both fearfully and hopelessly, this won't affect your job at the Navy Station, will it? Pop was giving another lecture of the million-tain. That night, as I was getting ready to disclose my recent contacts with the unknown district agent whom I saw in September and October of 1949, there came the order for my arrest, and in the ensuing turmoil, and then the hearing before Judge Meserany at 11 PM, all of this good intent was swept away, I could think of only two things, my family, and that that statement and doubly wrong statement in the complaint, with in view to have an impact the United States — no, not this last was not so, not true, this in all sitting matter on it — and, not only was there obliterated all thought of my independence in the Russian and all international affairs appeared, but also that was sub-merged all feeling of guilt at the

(44)

lasted time I had told and the work I had performed during the past two days but possibly I am doing too much for myself. I noted that I had decided for out of the money I had taken, Richard had hidden and, while endeavoring to cover up, I amazingly found myself situated revealing more and more of the true facts. But, as I was committed to interviewing Prison that night, I thought, as the desk sergeant struggled to spell "espionage" — it is a word strange to him, but also an act he would never do. Why had I? Then was transferred to Holmeburg the next day; later on Thursday, they told me they would mortgage the house and would use all of their savings to obtain legal aid for me, and that course became clear (It was on that day too that I voluntarily returned in touch with the F.B.I., as a matter of fact I had sent word to them on Wednesday I had done enough harm to my family I could not complete the job by taking away the precious home, which now had to be sold and which was still no sign to Pop and Gus. So I asked to see legal authorities.

and I told the judge that because of my family's earnest desire that I have legal representation, I now wished to request counsel, but my own resources were few — 165 dollars in P.S.F.S. plus a few hundred dollars in various bonds, and a dubious 4000 dollars owed me by Brothman, which

there is not much chance of collecting
— and I must finally decided myself
to tell my family I was going. But I
added that I must stipulate three con-
ditions regarding an attorney.

1. The man appointed must promise
me to tell the whole story to the
F-B I.

2. He must be a man of irreproch-
able patriotism and without the
slightest taint of pink or left-
wing sympathies. And there must
be no circus or show made of the
trial.

3. He must agree to let me plead
guilty, because I was. Whatever
basis the case was to rest on, the
severity of my punishment,
should be handled on strictly
legal grounds — there must be
no effort at trickery or evasion
and as spoke, and leaned forward
to look into Judge McGowan's face
I knew then and there (and as I had
known all along) that in a very
short time I would tell all. That was
undisputable.

In this manner, Mr. Hamilton
and Mr. Ballard accepted the Judge's
offer to become attorneys for Harry
Gold. Again, as I spoke to them for
the first time on the following day
(in the Judge's chambers), down went
more of what remained of my
mental mountain, and in that very
room I told Elliott Miller of Black
and Strickland and Black. I had even
prepared the ground regarding all I

[illegible]

helping to go on of the men who had been for-
my trip. The next concerned the fact
that, in my efforts to protect black,
I had placed a bullet in a man (whom I
once mistakenly met for a time in
the office of the national report,
even though I had described him as
the greatest accuracy to completely
that a date identification of him (or
one Joseph Katz) had been verified,
and verified by others than myself.
The final one concerns the confirma-
tion of the fact that there had been
two subsequent meetings with the
Soviet agent in New York in the Fall
of 1944 (this in addition to the one I
myself had), plus the fact that I had
heard two of the men who had ad-
quately scheduled for a time in
New York (even though I had been
frustrated - no success). I went to
the first when I came across a man
whom the Russian knew, which had
made him think that I might have to
leave this country; the second occurred
by coincidence and unfortunately scheduled
for the very Sunday following the
arrest of Fuchs (or a Friday) - I went
there in utter panic to ascertain
what had occurred. It was at the
second meeting that I was ac-
tually by a man (whom I was
later to recognize from his news-
paper photograph, as Julius Rosenberg).
Thus, the related verification of these
facts, was all so incredibly stupid
that all relatively minor points
and I had made for me recording

insufficient time had to be allowed for me to fight this battle over in my cell at Holmstedburg Prison; the battle to tell every last particle of truth and it should be emphasized that all of these admissions except one (when I was shown my account of the Real Estate Trust Company and revealed that these sums were given to me as partial expenses in connection with my trips to see Fuchs) were disclosed voluntarily.

5. All of the major facts and revelations were made within two or three weeks of my arrest (this has been noted before) and, in the overall picture, it matters little whether I received part of my expenses from the very beginning, in 1935, or only from 1944.

6. It should be remembered too, that all this time I was under a severe mental tension, a constant worry^① about the effect of all this on my family and my friends — a fine time, I will admit, to become concerned about such a matter.

7. It is most peculiar that I, who was so scrupulously accurate and correct in my scientific work could be able to lie so despatchly and so capably throughout an entire fifteen years.

8. Finally, it must be borne in mind that after the period of the

first two or three weeks of talking to agents Miller and Newman, during which all of the principal facts were detailed, the next ten or so, which were taken up exclusively with going through, and in the most painstaking manner, the terrific quantities of material found in the Fuller's closet. And this arduous task kept me from thinking too much about the few items I had withheld.

But now the mountain has been levelled, levelled flat, and in the hump or crag of deception remains all, every last bit of evidence, has been given. And I am calm and my mind is at peace for the first time in more than a decade and a half. These are no idle words, for my blood pressure which had steadily stayed at an average of 190/110, sometimes going as high as 205/125, is now an amazingly normal 140/80. And this is not due to a loss of weight. Because, several times in the past, I had dropped as much as 60 or 65 pounds with no perceptible change whatever in the diastolic or systolic readings. Nor is it the result of regular exercise, for, at least twice before, I had spent three-month periods in which I had not worked and had just layed around the house, and my arterial decrease from hypertension to normotension is a fact of medical record. Now, only one matter remains.

the future. I do have hopes for it, and
 do not believe that this is just an over-
 present sense of optimism distracting
 itself. I cannot think of myself as a
 resigned man. This should be marked
 well. As surely as I know there is a
 sick man with one hundred million, so I
 am certain that sometime in the future I
 shall be able to make far greater amend-
 ment than I have done to date, and this res-
 tution shall not consist in informing
 and giving evidence to the F.B.I. — all
 that has been done and is now a part
 of the past — but in obtaining an op-
 portunity to work again in the field
 of medical research, to work and ac-
 complish advances (disruptant ones) so
 that the sick and ailing of this world
 may again have hope and be enabled
 to lead normal, healthy lives. I am
 indulging in an emotional rag. I have
 said that prison is a great place in
 which to order one's thoughts and to
 think clearly and logically. Well, now
 from now on, all of my mind and
 efforts shall be directed toward the
 goal just described. And when I am
 released, I shall work as I have never
 done before. It is not public recognition
 that I desire, but only the chance to put
 my head and hands and ability to the
 service of the desperately ill. Surely the
 Lord will grant me this boon.
 I fully realize that by my great
 crime I have forfeited, for the time
 being, all of the rights normally given
 to full men. I know this all too well,
 and even more than this, there is the

circumstances of the hard fact that before anything else can transpire, I must be punished, and punished well, for the terribly frightening things that have been done. I am ready to accept this penalty. There shall be no quailing, trembling, appeals to sympathy or fervid pleas for mercy. What was, and I am now prepared to pay the price. This history has been an attempt to explain why I acted as I did.

This document also has been a personal one and every effort has been exerted to make it as completely free of error. In the course of the narration, statements may have been made which have affected the responsibilities of the reader. I wish to assure you such that this was not my intent.

As voluminous as this report is, and by no means as inclusive as has been wished, a variety of matters have not been touched upon, due to the lack of time and for the sake of a degree of brevity. Also, as must be assumed, in order to set down the complete story, two additional acts. The first I created the first as a collateral phase, the antecedent one concerning my early life, and covers the years from 1904 (the date of Dad's arrival in Switzerland) to 1923 (when I graduated from high school) — this has already been submitted to the officers of the United States Probation Board; the second has to do with the complete details of the evidence and is essential, not only because of the need for the entire story, but because it

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NOTE

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[illegible]

a means of mutual satisfaction

p. 100 I am sure that no man has ever been
actually doing much pertinent work in
relation to any of these things, and we have since been

p. 104 The main reason why the people of
the great big world of which we
are a part are falling even so gloriously
into it is - to give the whole thing
has added a tremendous depth and sense
of achievement to my life

Chronology of Work for David Glavin

1. Name: Paul (Lynch) - probably initial organ of industrial espionage in United States
Time: November, 1935 to March, 1937

Information: provided relating to the manufacturing process industrial solvents, and principally in formulating formulas and designs. Examples: methyl acetate, butyl alcohol, butyl acetate, amyl acetate, ethyl acetate, other products (environmental and industrial) for manufacture of absolute ethyl alcohol.

2. Files (on subject T. Michu) of Penna Liqueur Co and subsidiaries (Francis and John Michu and Penna Liqueur Co.) in which actually visited Francis Michu - in Carlisle (near Pittsburgh), Pa.

3. Glavin: function: obtained information from operating reports and blueprints, turned them over to Paul and, most often, the data was copied and returned there to their proper place.

4. Name: Henry (Lynch) - ~~son of a man, 6'3"~~
Time: Sept., 1936 to September, 1937

Information: process for manufacture of ~~ethyl acetate (a local anesthetic)~~, other

5. Name: ~~Henry (Lynch)~~
Time: ~~Sept., 1936 to September, 1937~~
Information: ~~process for manufacture of ethyl acetate (a local anesthetic)~~, other
cleanup of data on solvents, formulae, etc.,
intensive to obtain names of protective
recruits and of chemicals (through reports on data)
since Penna Liqueur Co and subsidiaries
recruits - made up names

6. Name: ~~Henry (Lynch)~~
Information: ~~process for manufacture of ethyl acetate (a local anesthetic)~~, other
cleanup of data on solvents, formulae, etc.,
intensive to obtain names of protective
recruits and of chemicals (through reports on data)
since Penna Liqueur Co and subsidiaries
recruits - made up names

8/56

15 to 16

phases

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-11-80 BY SP-6 JWG

mp

14/5

Chronology (continued)

3. Name: Fred - small, dark man with mottled dictatorial manner

Time: October, 1937 to August, 1938

and

November, 1938 to March, 1940

20-1-1945
Dry Ice
Soda

Information is details of experimental process (Dr. Reich) for recovery of carbon dioxide from Flue Gases - I was in charge of the work on this project and an article has been published by Dr. Reich relating this.

b. False information on various protective recruits - Daniel Kline (a real person), Joseph L. Lutz (imaginary), Robert L. Lutz (imaginary) all delaying action.

c. one effort to check telephone numbers of a person, C.B. possibly a Tritehyte, living in Philadelphia.

d. Check on Ben Linder in Dayton, Ohio - all purpose of Fred looking up and up in Cincinnati branch of Carbon Dioxide Recovery Project - my own notes.

b. False information on recruits - invented by me to stall Fred until I could go to college and get my degree. I was then in love with Shirley Olsen and wanted to marry her.

c. dictated letter, done at request of Fred - the only purpose was to check whether the man with this name lived at this address.

d. Linder - I was threatened with exposure at Xavier University, if I did not do as Fred requested, i.e., just keep on working on Linder's Function.

(over)

a. Carbon Dioxide Project - tried over my own notes and recommendations.

b. a direct attempt to avoid off Fred re False recruit.

c. check on C.B. - an excuse for Fred in Phila.

d. Linder - I was a means of checking on Ben, also, this was a means of continuing a hold on me.

1. 1940 - 1945 - 1946 - 1947 - 1948 - 1949 - 1950 - 1951 - 1952 - 1953 - 1954 - 1955 - 1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959 - 1960 - 1961 - 1962 - 1963 - 1964 - 1965 - 1966 - 1967 - 1968 - 1969 - 1970 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973 - 1974 - 1975 - 1976 - 1977 - 1978 - 1979 - 1980 - 1981 - 1982 - 1983 - 1984 - 1985 - 1986 - 1987 - 1988 - 1989 - 1990 - 1991 - 1992 - 1993 - 1994 - 1995 - 1996 - 1997 - 1998 - 1999 - 2000 - 2001 - 2002 - 2003 - 2004 - 2005 - 2006 - 2007 - 2008 - 2009 - 2010 - 2011 - 2012 - 2013 - 2014 - 2015 - 2016 - 2017 - 2018 - 2019 - 2020 - 2021 - 2022 - 2023 - 2024 - 2025 - 2026 - 2027 - 2028 - 2029 - 2030 - 2031 - 2032 - 2033 - 2034 - 2035 - 2036 - 2037 - 2038 - 2039 - 2040 - 2041 - 2042 - 2043 - 2044 - 2045 - 2046 - 2047 - 2048 - 2049 - 2050 - 2051 - 2052 - 2053 - 2054 - 2055 - 2056 - 2057 - 2058 - 2059 - 2060 - 2061 - 2062 - 2063 - 2064 - 2065 - 2066 - 2067 - 2068 - 2069 - 2070 - 2071 - 2072 - 2073 - 2074 - 2075 - 2076 - 2077 - 2078 - 2079 - 2080 - 2081 - 2082 - 2083 - 2084 - 2085 - 2086 - 2087 - 2088 - 2089 - 2090 - 2091 - 2092 - 2093 - 2094 - 2095 - 2096 - 2097 - 2098 - 2099 - 2100 - 2101 - 2102 - 2103 - 2104 - 2105 - 2106 - 2107 - 2108 - 2109 - 2110 - 2111 - 2112 - 2113 - 2114 - 2115 - 2116 - 2117 - 2118 - 2119 - 2120 - 2121 - 2122 - 2123 - 2124 - 2125 - 2126 - 2127 - 2128 - 2129 - 2130 - 2131 - 2132 - 2133 - 2134 - 2135 - 2136 - 2137 - 2138 - 2139 - 2140 - 2141 - 2142 - 2143 - 2144 - 2145 - 2146 - 2147 - 2148 - 2149 - 2150 - 2151 - 2152 - 2153 - 2154 - 2155 - 2156 - 2157 - 2158 - 2159 - 2160 - 2161 - 2162 - 2163 - 2164 - 2165 - 2166 - 2167 - 2168 - 2169 - 2170 - 2171 - 2172 - 2173 - 2174 - 2175 - 2176 - 2177 - 2178 - 2179 - 2180 - 2181 - 2182 - 2183 - 2184 - 2185 - 2186 - 2187 - 2188 - 2189 - 2190 - 2191 - 2192 - 2193 - 2194 - 2195 - 2196 - 2197 - 2198 - 2199 - 2200 - 2201 - 2202 - 2203 - 2204 - 2205 - 2206 - 2207 - 2208 - 2209 - 2210 - 2211 - 2212 - 2213 - 2214 - 2215 - 2216 - 2217 - 2218 - 2219 - 2220 - 2221 - 2222 - 2223 - 2224 - 2225 - 2226 - 2227 - 2228 - 2229 - 2230 - 2231 - 2232 - 2233 - 2234 - 2235 - 2236 - 2237 - 2238 - 2239 - 2240 - 2241 - 2242 - 2243 - 2244 - 2245 - 2246 - 2247 - 2248 - 2249 - 2250 - 2251 - 2252 - 2253 - 2254 - 2255 - 2256 - 2257 - 2258 - 2259 - 2260 - 2261 - 2262 - 2263 - 2264 - 2265 - 2266 - 2267 - 2268 - 2269 - 2270 - 2271 - 2272 - 2273 - 2274 - 2275 - 2276 - 2277 - 2278 - 2279 - 2280 - 2281 - 2282 - 2283 - 2284 - 2285 - 2286 - 2287 - 2288 - 2289 - 2290 - 2291 - 2292 - 2293 - 2294 - 2295 - 2296 - 2297 - 2298 - 2299 - 2300 - 2301 - 2302 - 2303 - 2304 - 2305 - 2306 - 2307 - 2308 - 2309 - 2310 - 2311 - 2312 - 2313 - 2314 - 2315</

Chronology (continued)

4. name - single identified by me as
 senior engineer, on M.T. graduate and the
 most American appearing of all the Russians
 from August 1940 to February, 1944 -
 one date from March 1941 to September,
 1941.

Information - a - all date; September, 1940 to
 October, 1944.

(1) Data on Kodachrome, both film manu-
 facture and development, also all of
 Kodachrome on aerial photography.

Sectious

(2) Data on nylon - obtained by check from
 Howard Ordnance and Supply plant in
 Dallas, Tex. La. later this information
 was added by check and dated 1941.

Nylon 6/6

(3) Data on protective equipment - Paul Stiller
 and John Hummel, both working at
 Charleston, West Va. plant of Carbide
 and Carbon Chemical Corp. Nothing
 was added until this date, 1941 or 1942.

RDX

(4) Data on highly nitrated explosive
 from Houston Ordnance Works 1940-1941.

5. - New kind of an effort to get further work
 all with me to get certain information
 from - November 1941 to February,
 1941.

c - all from 1941 to June, 1943

Chemical
Bureau

(1) Data on design of mining equipment
 essentially all information was design
 obtained while Hummel worked for
 the Hendrick Co.

(2) Data on production of Buna-S, rubber
 rubber - this information was probably
 given to the Hendrick Co. by either the
 U.S. Rubber Co. or Standard Oil of
 the manufacture of machinery

Chemistry (continued)

... (for H₂O) and several Cray
and containers (for insects). Both of
these were developed while at work as
part of Chemistry Design Corp., the
aerial spray competition, however, was
a Dept. of Agriculture idea. Neither of
these projects were ever turned over to
them as he did not want them, because
of his contempt for any of Northman's
own work.

d. Klaus Fuchs - initial meeting with Klaus
in February, 1944.

... a check

GA 1941

- (1) K. Fuchs - C. Fuchs, Krakow, Poland, 1941
- (2) K. Fuchs - C. Fuchs, Krakow, Poland, 1941
- (3) K. Fuchs - C. Fuchs, Krakow, Poland, 1941
- (4) K. Fuchs - C. Fuchs, Krakow, Poland, 1941
- (5) K. Fuchs - C. Fuchs, Krakow, Poland, 1941
- (6) K. Fuchs - C. Fuchs, Krakow, Poland, 1941
- (7) K. Fuchs - C. Fuchs, Krakow, Poland, 1941
- (8) K. Fuchs - C. Fuchs, Krakow, Poland, 1941
- (9) K. Fuchs - C. Fuchs, Krakow, Poland, 1941
- (10) K. Fuchs - C. Fuchs, Krakow, Poland, 1941

d. Child - nothing accomplished, I was not
interested about his business but was
convinced by him I probably did
not go to Child's business for anything
but told him I did so.

e. Northman -

- (1) meeting equipment - Northman and I
... ..
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)
- (8)
- (9)
- (10)

Continued
Process

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)
- (8)
- (9)
- (10)

Chronology (continued)

I do not know whether it was discussed in the United States, but may have been intended for Australia.

aerosec expenses - manufactured by a subsidiary of the Regal Chemical Co. in Northham. Allen was supposed to share the profits. The design of this particular dispenser (also were others) was Allen's.

d - Klaus Fuchs - I was told of this most important of all jobs by Allen. Was supposed to think twice and three times before Allen made a move.

Allen's Function:

a - black - courier

b - dummy - effort to get him to work for a dummy version so I could act as courier for astronomical information

c - Mothman - courier

d - Fuchs - established contact so I could act as courier

name: John - since identified by me as A. Yakovlev (another name Yakovlev)

Time: March 1944 to November, 1945

and

meeting: December, 1946

Information: a - at black - probably passed on information by highly motivated spy ring to John. That is, the work was initiated with Allen and was concluded with John, probably in April, 1944. Nothing further was done with Allen.

b - Klaus Fuchs - obtained information on atomic energy. I thought at first that this was merely a project to separate the activities and really did not immediately grasp the

Chronology (continued)

specific destructive power which was finally unleashed. Fuchs, especially, did not believe that the weapon would be completed in time before the surrender of Germany and Japan. There were 8 or 9 meetings.

(1) 5

I received information on two occasions and turned this data over to John in a matter of 15 or 20 minutes. I recall the date of data.

(1) 5 meetings, 6, in New York (Manhattan, Queens, the Bronx and Brooklyn). The dates are February, 1944 to July, 1944. (at this time I lost track of Klaus when he was transferred to Los Alamos).

(2) one meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The date is early in January, 1945. This was at the home of his sister, Mrs. Robert Heineken, and she gave information and turned it over to John.

(3) Two meetings in or near Santa Fe, New Mexico. These meetings were in early June, 1945, and about September 19, 1945. I received information on both occasions and turned this data over to John. At that time an agreement was made to see Klaus in Cambridge about Christmas, 1945, also, an arrangement was made should he return to England.

(4) I only once looked at the data (in New York) - it consisted of mathematical equations. Undoubtedly it was very complete as far as Klaus's own work went, but his knowledge of the entire Manhattan Project was far from so. He initially at least, did not know of the existence of either Oak Ridge or Los Alamos and had no concept of the U.S. industrial potential.

c. J. - David identified as David Rosenberg of New York City. In June, 1945, on the occasion of my first visit to Santa Fe, I met this man at his apartment in Albuquerque and obtained from him information for which I paid him \$500 (so his wife could continue to stay with him). The money was given to me by John. I turned the data over to John. Later, I have said that I believed the information to have been trustworthy but I have since learned that it was highly reliable.

d. U.S. to Cambridge - I made one visit to Cambridge in late January or early February, 1946. David and I were there. Klaus was still in New Mexico. He may possibly have made another visit in November, 1945, but I rather doubt this.

e. Meeting with John in December, 1946. He apologized for not having seen me; demanded information from Klaus (I did not have any); I told him of the story of Klaus's arrival in England; John's story continued told him of my searching for all and his precipitate departure.

f. Sources in Alameda's data and documents obtained by myself - Holston Ordnance Works, Tularum, April, 1944.

g. Klaus Fuchs - Manhattan Engineer District and Los Alamos. Principally Klaus, but also plus any other details (fragmentary) that may have had knowledge of Fuchs, have been a great deal, and I believe he was present at the first explosion of the bomb at Alamogordo, July 16, 1945.

h. David Rosenberg - Information on his work at Los Alamos. Rosenberg was a

5a

on Dec. 26, 1946, just prior to
meeting Gabor, I met a trashy,
savage individual at the Caley
Theater in the Bronx of New York —
this is the one who told me to see Gabor
at Third Avenue. I saw this unknown
man for less than a minute.

Chronology (concluded)

machinist and I have been told that he worked on a very important phase of the bomb assembly. I believe he also gave me information on possible recruits. Gold's Function - With Al Black, Klaus Fuchs, and David Greenglass I acted as a courier at Mrs. Heintzmann's, in January or February, 1946, I performed my last mission for the Soviet Union - in trying to get in touch with Klaus Fuchs.

6. Name: Unknown, complete description given to F.B.I.

Time: Early July 1949 and

September and October, 1949.

Location: I received a letter from John (surname) in early July 1949. The message ended as a signal for a rendezvous. This I kept, but no one showed.

Then in October 1949 I was visited at my home by the unknown man. This was on a Saturday evening. The following occurred:

- a. regards from John
- b. a bawling out for not keeping appointments
- c. receipt of letter in July, 1949
- d. a request for information (data) from Klaus Fuchs
- e. a request for the story of my appearance before the Grand Jury in July 1947
- f. an arrangement proposed by him for meeting every two months - this was indicated by arrangement
- g. two meetings in New York, N.Y.

in Forest Hills and near the River
700.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-13-01 BY 60321 JF

Statement

Delivered to me by
Harry Gold on the day of
his arraignment - July 20, 195

John T. ...

Interviews with Agents T. J. O'Connell
and Richard C. Sullivan of the F.B.I.

Day	Date	Time		Hrs
		AM	PM	
Mon	May 22	11	11	10
Tue	May 23	10	10	7
Wed	May 24	no appointment		
Thur	May 25	12	4 and 6-8	6
Fri	May 26	12	4 and 6-9	7
Sat	May 27	11	3	4
Sun	May 28	12	3	2
Mon	May 29	11	3	4
Tue	May 30	11	2	4
Wed	May 31	Judge in Hamilton and in Bullard		
Thur	June 1		6-10	
Fri	June 2	11	4 and 7-10	
Sat	June 3	11	3	
Sun	June 4	11	3	
Mon	June 5	11	3	
Tue	June 6	in Hamilton and in Bullard		
Wed	June 7	11	3	
Thur	June 8	in Hamilton and in Bullard		
Fri	June 9	no visit		
Sat	June 10	no visit		
Sun	June 11	11	3	
Mon	June 12		5-9	
Tue	June 13	12	3	
Wed	June 14	in Hamilton and in Bullard		
Thur	June 15	11	4 and 7-8	
Fri	June 16	11	3	
Sat	June 17	11	3	
Sun	June 18		4-7	
Mon	June 19		5-7	
Tue	June 20	11	3	
Wed	June 21	11	3	
Thur	June 22	11	3	
Fri	June 23	in Hamilton and in Bullard		

Interview with F.B.I. (continued)

Day	Date	Time		Hour
		A.M.	P.M.	
Sat	June 24	12	2	2
Sun	June 25		1 to 3	3
Mon	June 26		1 to 4	3
Tue	June 27	12	3	3
Wed	June 28	no visit		1
Thu	June 29	11	4	5
Fri	June 30	11	5	6
Sat	July 1	no visit		1
Sun	July 2	no visit		1
Mon	July 3	no visit		1
Tue	July 4	no visit		1
Wed	July 5	12	3	2
Thu	July 6	no visit		1
Fri	July 7	no visit		1
Sat	July 8	no visit		1
Sun	July 9	no visit		1
Mon	July 10		2 to 5	3
Tue	July 11	10	3	5
Wed	July 12	12	3	3
Thu	July 13		2 to 5	3
Fri	July 14	no visit		1
Sat	July 15	no visit		1
Sun	July 16	no visit		1
Mon	July 17	12	3	3
Tue	July 18	11	3	4
Wed	July 19		2 to 4	2

you will see, I feel that I am deeply indebted to the people of the United States, to the Court which serves to their people, to my family, to my friends and to the people with whom I have worked — all of whom I have been helped by my country. This could, and as a result, and I think it is not so much the transmission of data of atomic energy from Klaus Fuchs to the Soviet Union, as it is the tragedy that made it possible for me to do so — and this circumstance must be worked well, for everyone should hear it, because it was a fundamental lack of faith in democratic processes and I think lies my explanation. For in the end, a far more terrible weapon than any atomic bomb was created, namely, Harry Gold, Soviet Courier, a man which now an obstacle to all decent people, listen to the evolution of the weapon. I promise you that I shall be more merciful than any prosecutor.

The beginning was a relatively innocent one. In November of 1935, yes that far back, I was asked by my friend Tom Black, would consent to meet a Soviet representative of the Amtorg Trading Corporation so that I could directly transmit to him technical information; this information related to various processes at the plant in which I was then employed and concerned merely the manufacture of industrial solvents used in lacquers and varnishes — nothing of military nature. I agreed to do so from two motives, partly out of gratitude to Tom Black (he had obtained a job for me in the Depression Year of 1933), and partly because I genuinely wanted to aid the people of the Soviet Union along the road to industrialization, for there were a people

which during a time I was from home - 1933 to 1935, of bombing and other acts of propaganda relating to the situation of the Soviet Union, but was not even a nominal Communist, in fact I had no relation to it. I had said that this was an innocent beginning, yet I was not entirely so, for at one time I had been asked to join an organization which had been a good friend to me and whom I respected.

The Soviet agent with whom I first met and I suspect that he was the one who first organized the espionage setup in the United States, I met only as Paul. In April, 1931, he was followed by a man called Fred and this information was obtained, I was asked by Fred, the third in the line of Soviet agents, to obtain data on certain Army and Navy journals. These were not available in the Public Library, but yet the seed was implanted, for I was asked to scan these magazines carefully and to report on the type of information each contained and upon their availability - only a fool could deny that when I agreed to such requests and wrote detailed reports on these journals, that I considered such activity as entirely innocuous. Also, on several occasions, I was asked by Fred to check on the whereabouts of certain people in Philadelphia who in the 20's were thought to be agents of the discredited Trotsky. Again not so innocent, considering the attitude the Public and toward this man and his adherents.

Also, I was constantly asked, "Why don't you get a job in an industry - in

and more and more they would then begin
repeating the same old same old? "Then
well was this, 'Why don't you try to get
yourself in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, huh?'
Further, I was asked to give detailed reports
on possible results. While I did give such
such reports, some even fictitious, I was
to make these reports so discouraging, that
this activity was eventually abandoned. The
best of my knowledge I never admitted
anyone and this whole business was
extremely repugnant to me.

In addition, I was at this time in debt
and needed to make. Before doing so, I was
very much to obtain my degree in Chemistry
this year in 1958. I had at this time only a
degree in Chemical Engineering and I
sought merely to fight a delaying action
until the Fall of 1958 when I could return
to college full-time. And after a particularly
vicious quarrel with Fred, I did enter school
the University in question as a part-time
institution and is located in the Midwest.
The people there are extremely hard to deal
especially in the matter of transferring credit
from my previous college and might as well
work anyone who has ever had such a
traumatic experience as to testify to the very
uncooperative attitude frequently encountered
— I had actually written to some fourteen
schools with mostly discouraging results.
Further, the teaching was most excellent from
the entire atmosphere was conducive to study
also, as an older student, but one with a
score that permitted a lot of credit from
various institutions, I was permitted to
adjust the curriculum to my own needs
— even this took place one class, in

the following, was held at T.A.M., an institution
 known for past two centuries, and then by
 and J. and in addition to the technical re-
 spects, I took all of the English literature and
 poetry course (a subject dear to my heart)
 that I desired, an idyllic situation indeed.

But in November of 1938, my highly
 respected father's death, on Thanksgiving
 Day of 1938 I was visited by Fred and told
 to go see a man who worked for the govern-
 ment at an army aeronautical experimental
 station some distance from the university,
 I did so, but when I reported that this aero-
 nautical engineer did not seem to sympathize
 and dissuaded at going there again, I was
 told, "How would the good Father like it?"
 They were to receive a note stating that I
 was a convinced Communist back color
 — or some such detail; at matters not
 much. This frightened me terribly and I
 agreed to continue the work, nothing extra-
 transpired during some time further went
 to the aeronautical engineer, on instruction
 from Fred, I merely kept an eye on this
 man and made only the most tentative of
 overtures.

In June of 1940 I graduated from the
 priest school. I had said that they were
 kind to me and this was borne out by the
 fact that I graduated Summa Cum Laude
 — no discrimination there, which I had
 earned, I believed.

Then I returned to Philadelphia. The
 I had wanted to marry had not waited, but
 I was not too depressed. After this brief
 absence, I was again employed, by the firm
 for which I had worked since 1929, and
 with an advanced rating and at an

increased salary — and I was very far from
of having earned anything for this
dearly prized degree. I was very happy to
be back with my family and what
more could I want?

But again I went further along the
path to becoming a deadly weapon. He
took the next step. For I was selected
out by a fourth level man, one much
more pleasant than the preceding dictator
Field. This man I knew as Sam and I
have since identified him as Sam
Lemmon, an employee of Amtorg, Sam,
over a period of several days, gave me the
following details and I carried them
all to well. In the interests of clarity I
must detail this in outline form, for
they are so numerous!

1. From September 1940 to October 1941

I worked with Alfred Dean Black of
Rochester, N.Y. From him I received

a - Information on the manufacture of
Kodachrome film — including
samples of chemicals.

b - Further data on Kodachrome as
applied to aerial photography.

c - Material on the manufacture of Nylon

This concerned only the preliminary
steps of the process up to the prepa-
ration of the so-called Nylon salt

and did not cover the polymeriza-

tion to the high molecular weight

polyamide which is Nylon or the

extrusion of the molten polymer to

form fibers, and the subsequent

stretching of these fibers to orient

the molecules from the random

state. Also this information (which

6
black had obtained from a third person, whom I had identified, and who worked at the Guffey plant in West Virginia) was in a jumbled form and at and I later edited it and wrote a coherent report. This was from September 1941 to August 1942.

d. Information on the manufacture of a highly nitrated explosive material whose nature was not that it was more destructive, but that one lb. of this explosive would do the work of two lbs. of the more conventional TNT, had a substantial saving in bulk weight. This fact (and the were samples too) was obtained while black worked at the Holston Ordnance Works at Kingsport, Tennessee, the period was from September 1943 to April 1944. In November of 1944, black was transferred to Oak Ridge, Tennessee and, on the advice of my direct superior of that time, I did nothing further with it.

e. From September 1940 to August 1942 black was paid about seven times of \$200 each as a "retainer" and to express appreciation for his work.

2. In January and February of 1941, I went by train to all the astronomical engines in the midwest. The purpose of these visits — and I was very reluctant indeed about them — was to attempt to force them to furnish

(7)

data to the Soviet Union. As a final resort, I used a man known photographically of receipts which this man had made out when he was given the money for having tutored a Soviet student in this country; also there were photocopies of some data he had once supplied in a very important manner. But this man was still adamant and nothing further was ever done with him. However, I should not gloss over this matter — it was black and that I attempted and as long and scrupling as the task was to me, I still tried it.

3. From September 1941 to December 1941 I worked with Abraham Brothman, a chemical engineer of New York City. From him I obtained:

- a. Information on the manufacture of the synthetic rubber, Buna-S. All data he was very complete.
- b. Complete data, in the form of a 500 page report, on milling equipment. There was nothing of direct military value here, but milling is one of the most fundamentals of all chemical engineering processes.

c. In 1942 and 1943, Brothman entered into a partnership with other men and while with this firm he furnished data on:

- (1) The manufacture of Magnesium powder. This is used in flares and in tracer bullets.

(2) The method for fabricating the

now commonly accepted aerosol bombs - really, aerosol insecticide dispensers.

None of the information on the Magnesium powder or the aerosol dispenser was ever turned over to Sam. There were two reasons for this: one, that it was incomplete and fragmentary; and, two, Sam declined anything but that which was already in accepted operation in the United States. To quote, "If it is his own (Prothman's) work, we spit on it all through my long relationship with the Soviets, there was this veneration and reverence for American technological skill and ability. This should have been the tip-off to me also, I was told that they much preferred, indeed insisted upon, having a United States process which was already in operation to one which was experimental - even though the latter should be a great improvement. Again this should have been a tip-off."

by Sam

4. In December 1945, I was asked to consider a great task - one far more important than I had ever undertaken. I was told that before I ever made a move on a mission or before I ever uttered a word, to think twice and think twice. I agreed to do this work. Thus, I met Klaus Fuchs. This court has heard the story of our secret meetings in New York, one in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and two

in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This information was turned over to my direct superior, since February, of 1944, a man whom I knew as John, and whom I have since identified as Anatole A. Yakovlev, an employee of the Soviet Consulate in New York.

5. In late May of 1945 I met with John in New York prior to leaving on my first trip to Santa Fe, and partly as an extra added attraction - I am not speaking facetiously, but in deadly earnest - I was asked to pick up information on atomic energy from a man in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This man I have since identified as David Greenglass. I did so and, on instructions from John, gave Greenglass \$500 - to enable his wife to stay in Albuquerque. True, I was surprised when I found Greenglass to be a S.I., but I did carry out the mission.

6. Up until the time I met John, I had steadfastly refused to accept money or expenses in connection with these trips. But at this time the cost became too much for me, particularly as I was having difficulty in explaining to my mother this continual need of sums used in an unexplained manner. I did receive, on two occasions, amounts of \$300 and \$400. There were also about four occasions on which I needed smaller amounts of about \$40 or \$50 each.

7. Two last details: one, I never saw him for almost a year after January, 1946. He did get in touch with me while I was working in New York in December of 1946. On that occasion I told him of an error I had made in procedure and which could preclude my doing any further work for the Soviets. He was so upset in hearing this that he put down bills amounting to probably three times the cost of the drinks we were having in a saloon and dashed out, He kept saying, "You shouldn't have done - you don't know what harm you have done!" I never saw him again. The second detail is, this I was not approached by anyone till October of 1949, when I was visited in my home - fortunately my brother was out and my father was able by a man who identified himself to me as a Soviet agent. This man was concerned principally with testimony which I had given before a Federal grand jury in New York in July of 1947. This ends my association with the Soviets.

now picture this: and I am now referring to the creation of the deadly weapon which was refused to me in the beginning. This is not being said in a spirit of braggadocio but in deep shame and humility. Here is a technically trained man, capable of talking scientific language and able to evaluate scientific data - also, one who could meet a scientific person on

his own grounds and mutual confidence, and, further, one who was skilled a traveling cell over the U.S. and in a very inconspicuous manner indeed (for even my own family and closest friends had no idea of what went on during my vacations and one or two-day absences) and accomplish these cover millions. No wonder Yarker had become so upset in December 1946! For by my blunder, I had nullified eleven years of preparation during which a perfect cover had been evolved, and remember, too, that I had held the same job for a long time, was respected at it, and worked many hours of overtime; who would suspect me! and these hours of extra work made it all the more easy for me to take time off for these deadly trips. Further, there was a person capable, through long experience, of dealing with people of diversified backgrounds and characters. From a truly brilliant mind such as Klaus Fuchs, to a capable technician such as Al Cla, to an unknown person such as David Green-glass, to an able but erratic person such as Abe Brothman, and finally, with a certain individual as was the astronomical engineer in the midwest. This is not an attempt to upgrade myself; it is just the logical summation of the background just given, added to all of the, about this fact I was only threatened with exposure once, by Fred in Cincinnati, who had refused to see the astronomical engineering and physics. Yet suppose this one small accident had eventually resulted in my exposure had not occurred; and that later, while working at the Philadelphia General Hospital

and trying to lead a normal and happy life with the eventual idea of making I had been approached by a Soviet agent - actually, such a man did come to my home, as I had related, but what I am going to say is purely hypothetical. In add to this the many doubts (which I shall detail) which had firmly crystallized my determination to never again engage in espionage. Suppose, then, that he should ask that I again take on my cover mission. I would have refused. There would come the inevitable threat of exposure, surely an all too convincing argument. Such blackmail would have been easy, and once again I would have been travelling inconspicuously around the country obtaining our most cherished secrets from persons foolish enough to give them to me. For these people, the Soviets, did not fool around, not a pretty picture is it. Yes, as peculiar as it sounds in this respect, I am happy that I was approached.

Especially, I would like to emphasize that I must not be painted too white - in spite of the fine things that have been said about me. For, to do these deeds, there was necessary a hard inner core of resolve and determination.

Now, what did I think about when I was doing this work?

Firstly, when on a task, I concentrated only on that to the exclusion of all other thoughts (my family, my home life, and my job) till the mission was accomplished. It has often been remarked, and I know it to be true, that I had a one-track mind.

In respect to the espionage, such a state of mind was a distinct asset. Once the war was over, everything relating to it was pushed in the background and I became a hard-working chemist, and here again my one-track mind helped in putting all thoughts pertaining to this shocking work to a considerable extent, my desire to do as good a job as possible in my work in chemistry aided in that I have always, even before I became involved with the Soviet Agents, worked long additional hours on whatever job I held. For actually, my principal contribution in the field of chemistry has not been that I am a great original thinker but that by sheer weight of extra effort I have managed to accomplish many things. There is really no substitute for hard work, and this is especially true in chemical research where possibly 95% of all experimental work is attended by failure. Also, this working hard, plus the hours that I spent in travelling on these missions, resulted in a perpetual state of tiredness and exhaustion, which in turn kept me from doing any extensive thinking about these deeds and effectively dulls my moral sense.

This pushing of all thoughts in the background is substantiated by the following fact. In my home, the investigating agents have found a huge mass of incriminating data, involving practically everyone with whom I worked so much has turned up, that the investigating agents have inventoried and have all which I hadn't destroyed, it all, some of

gives back full fifteen U.S. dollars. Tell
 me, does this effort to fight?

But a man's mind is always active
 and I could not completely suppress all
 thought on the motives that impelled me
 to continue in this course. There were
 doubts, grave ones, and I shall tell you
 what these were.

First, I violently disliked the idea of
 the persecution of Catholics in the Soviet Union.
 Personally I owed so much to the Catholics —
 only one instance is the fine manner in
 which I was treated at Xavier University.
 I kept hoping, particularly during the war
 when reconciliation seemed possible, that
 this phase would eventually pass — even
 the Soviets finally gave up their idea of
 the separation of the family, with the
 mother working in a factory and the child
 being raised in an institution. But
 since the end of the late conflict, this per-
 secution has only been intensified.

Secondly, I could never reconcile myself
 to the invasion, military or political, of
 small countries such as Finland.

Thirdly, the horribly farcical trials
 and confessions in Russia and in the
 countries under her domination, revolted
 any but the most blindly fanatical followers
 of Stalinism.

In the fourth place, the obviously
 obstructive tactics of the Soviet Union and
 its partner nations in the U.N. was doing
 a terrible job of completely wrecking this
 organization, in which hope for peace
 on the earth rested.

Finally, I could never swallow the
 black and too simple concepts of the Soviets

...all Capitalists who will and all
Communists who good. This goes against
against the facts as I have them.
as a corollary to the subject of Doubts
there is the matter of errors which I made
in reasoning, and it is in that matter
in thinking that my lack of touch in
democratic principles manifested itself.
Back in 1935, many things were wrong
in the country. But through the past
fifteen years very much has been ac-
complished in healing these spots — on
the patient is much the better for this. If
To continue the analogy, no operation (not
revolution) was necessary, all that was
needed was the institution of certain
beneficial changes in regimen. Here are
just a very few of these changes:

First, the barriers of discrimination
against Negroes is steadily being pushed
back. Who, ten years ago, would have
thought that such excellent ballplayers as
Jackie Robinson, Larry Doby, Luke Easter,
Sam Jethroe, Roy Campanella, Don New-
combe, Sam Jethroe and Hank Thomas
would now be accepted fixtures in major
league baseball, and no combat would
be necessary to accomplish this.

Secondly, starting in 1933, many ne-
cessary social reforms have been achieved,
especially as regards the wage earners. The
postwar objective of 60,000,000 gross was
now more than an actuality, being in for
61,600,000 at the last count, and the total
wages paid by corporations and business
in the U.S. reached an all-time high
figure of this year. Further, a understood
employment-employee relationships was

reached in the way of social welfare and
social planning.

Today, the housing problem is being
approached by the most amazing
and expensive means in the history of the
extraordinary betterment development in
Long Island and the tenements in London
here in the North East part of the city and at
Westbrook Park are only a few illustrations.
There is much yet to be accomplished, but I
now have the faith (which I once lacked)
that it will be, as Father Butler at the
Saint University once said to me, "There
is plenty for all in this world, if it
is only spread around a little. All
that is needed is for extreme selfish individuals
to be replaced with a measure of social
cooperation. And we need no revolution
to bring this about. Look what has already
been done."

Some measures labeled as social
reform I must object to, however, such
are:

1. Plowing under of crops to maintain
a false price level. As a technical
man, I was necessarily revolted by
anything that so flagrantly smacked
of waste.
2. The many excesses of unemployment
described.
3. Any attempts to make all men
equal are doomed to failure. For
men are not equal. Some do have
superior abilities and talents and
these should be rewarded. Particulars
are numerous objections in this matter
in these attempts to gain mass
raises and in discouraging.

individual in that I feel very strongly about this.

Yet, in spite of the above mentioned doubts and fears, I continued in my breaking and throwing path in obtaining information for the Soviet Union. Why?

Partly, this was due to the fact that this whole matter had become a way of life with me, and I am a creature of habit. Please do not laugh. The whole business of espionage, preparing for a meeting, the travel and raising the money for this, making excuses for being away from home in an unexplained manner, meeting with persons such as Paul (Smith), Sam (Simon Semenov), John (Yakovlev), Klaus Fuchs, Black, Greenglass, or Abraham — all this had become deeply ingrained in me.

Further, there were congenial people for the most part and I found pleasure in their company. In Fuchs particularly, as you have heard in my statement, I made a firm friend — and this holds for Black too. And Paul and Sam were extremely cultured individuals. Curiously enough, these last two admired much that was American — including our novels and authors such as James Fenimore Cooper and Mark Twain. Even the drinking had become a part of my life. I was waiting apprehensively on street corners in Toronto while I had no business to be, passing time in cheap movies, long driving rides in buses and day coaches, and coming home late at night. And I knew all the time that I was giving up a normal life: a wife, a family of my own, and leisure time —

and I was not aware of my friends that these bickerings I can definitely see that anyone in the last days of the ideas about the present world as due to be dissolved. Still continued with the actual. For the rest the present world is a world of rebellion.

And then comes the second reason I am violently anti-Fascist and now when I contemplate the 15,000,000 dead in World War II and the 6,000,000 plus who were exterminated like animals, in the Soviet Union I thought I saw the foremost and most constant fighter against Fascism. How mistaken I was! I did quite a bit during the Russian Revolution and he just laughed and said, "It's just what we want. Let the poor Hitler go along with us. When the time is ripe, we shall overthrow Germany." But, of course, many struck first, being far more realistic, also, I was much taken with the idea (which the Soviet agents instantly pointed up) that in Russia anti-Semitism was a crime against the state — and that the activities of such organizations as The Christian Front were very disturbing. Again, my lack of faith in democratic processes betrayed me.

Now comes the final point, and you may laugh at this if you wish but I must be heard. I had never intended any harm to the United States. For I have always steadfastly considered that first and finally I am an American citizen. This is my country and I love it. And as is the love of a man for a woman, it can best be expressed by telling of a

number of small and possibly foolish
facts that go to make up the whole of the
such as; my interest in baseball, foot-
ball and basketball, sports in which
individual and team effort mean so
much (as contrasted with the sort of
of mass collection, an idea completely
devoid of any appeal to me); my liking
for Bing Crosby and movies such as
"The Best Years of our Lives", "A Letter to
Three Wives", "The Red Shoes", "The Seventh
Veil" and "Quartet"; my fondness for the
Philadelphia Orchestra, the Boston Food
Hall and opera performances; my
workings of sports things such as Lefty
Grove (the greatest pitcher I have ever
seen), Babe Ruth, Joe Mays and
Singer Dean; my pleasure when we
were at last able to own our home -
surely the house would not have ap-
proved of this "petty-bourgeois illusion"
my real pleasure in conversation such
as "Love Canyon" and "Pogo" and
"Lil Abner"; yes, and so help me, my
liking for Arthur Aspin. My life
is this and so is all that I cherish and
love - why should I turn against it
life elsewhere would be unthinkable
and then this incident, which was about
to end by the death of a man, a
matter of a man at his trade, who
worked at the plant where I was employed
another foreign-born workman had
approached him about a small repair
job and in asking had doffed his
cap and had said, "You do this for
me boss?" I at first had answered, "Yes
I'll do it, but not till you put your

cap back on — this is America, and I don't have to take your hat off to any boss." Yes, there is a wonderful free spirit here which is unknown elsewhere in the world.

Possibly the greatest single illustration of this spirit is the fact that I, a life-long voting Democrat am represented in this court by a former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Hamilton, and he and Mr. Pollard have toiled long hours, without a cent of pay, and at a great personal sacrifice all in an effort to see that I got the proper legal representation.

One more point. There may be some impression that I was a bitter and frustrated man and one who longed for recognition in the field of chemistry. This is not so. I have always been most happy when I had a laboratory in which to work. Those who know me can vouch for this. My accomplishments were not startling, but all work was good and creditable and I felt that I kept learning; was constantly becoming more skilled and able. As for the difficulties in obtaining my degree, I was all the while proud of the struggle necessary and the fact that it had finally been attained with success, and I had earned every penny of the tuition, too. The only time I was ever irritated was in 1949, when I was told that there would be difficulty in entering to graduate school because my credits were so scattered; further, the fact of my long record of successful work in industry seemed to carry

no longer with those who died in the
lower town of the city during the war.

To bring matters up to date, about
my life since September of 1945 and the
work at the Philadelphia General Hospital
Here I was really happy in the deepest
possible sense. I felt that I was part of a
team doing research on the greatest single
killer of them all - Heart Disease. Our
contributions were not spectacular, but
they were solid and significant. Con-
sidering the numbers and smallness of
the group, we felt quite proud of our
achievements. In addition, the people
with whom I worked were extremely
capable and congenial. Further, at this
time, I met a very wonderful girl
and fell in love for the second time
in my life. and I felt that eventually
she would say yes. But the past could
not be erased. I knew that before we
were married, I must in all fairness
tell her of my espionage activities and
the whole dirty past. Once I even con-
sidered going to a priest at the Jesuit
school, he was the Professor of English
Literature, of whom I was very fond
and telling him the whole story. Un-
fortunately, I never did so.

Also, my job paid a fine salary,
somewhat less than I could have gotten
in industry, - it is true, but it was
still adequate. Moreover, I was home
from New York and my father and
brother and I lived together very happy
and in spite of the above mentioned
difficulties, I had a wonderful op-
portunity to do graduate work for

a master's degree in Biochemistry while still working full-time.

But as Dr. Paul has said, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for what a man sows, that shall he also reap." A small accident, the most pitiful of a coincidence uncovered me and when I was first questioned on May 15 I knew that the whole foul mess would inevitably be disclosed. For a week, I stalled desperately for time, hoping to accomplish two things:

1. To obtain a few more days in which my family could be happy without knowing my past.

2. To try to finish as much of the work as possible at the Hospital. Then, after my first questioning, I returned to the Hospital on Monday, May 15, at 11 P.M. Also, I worked late on Tuesday, May 16, and even went to the Physiological Society meeting late that evening. Again, on Wednesday, I worked till 9 P.M. That day I spent at home, as I felt this would be the last evening in which I could enjoy the presence of my family. After work on Friday, I was questioned till 2 A.M. on Saturday I worked till 6 P.M. and on Sunday from noon till 3 P.M. and from 4 P.M. till 7 P.M. I again went questioning; after this I returned to the University of Pennsylvania Medical School to see about the condition of an experimental animal in which a gastric obstruction had been

produced. A Dr. Col can testify to this. Later at 10 P.M., I had Dr. Ray Cohen, who was conducting the experiment, call me at home and I was then ready to come all the way back to the medical school. I suppose that all this time I should really have been at home, frantically destroying the mass of incriminating documents which I knew were there, but instead I could only think of the work at the Heart Station.

Finally on Monday morning, May 22, during a search of my home, and to which I had voluntarily agreed, a memo of Santa Fe came to light and I admitted, "Yes, I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave the data on atomic energy."

Even here, I might have attempted to fight this matter, for while the evidence was against me, it was only circumstantial. But I could not. For that would have meant that my family and all of my friends, both at the Heart Station and elsewhere, would rally around me — and how terrible would be the disillusionment when the deed was finally factored on me, as certain it would have been. Because over the years I had constructed a gigantic house of cards, built on a foundation of deception and lies, and it took the removal of only one card to bring the whole structure tumbling down. Also, by dragging in my family and my friends, I would automatically factor

suspicion upon them, and I had already dirtied them enough by the mere fact that they knew me. Finally, as a result, I could only continue to lie for just a long a time — after which it became too much. This last can be borne out in the similar actions of Klaus Fuchs, Tom Black and Alfred Black in telling their whole stories and I have told all. To sum up, I have tried to accomplish the following since my arrest: —

1. To make the greatest possible amends by recalling every single million that I ever undertook from November of 1935 and through the fifteen succeeding years. I have searched my memory for every scrap of detail and fragment of conversation and much has been achieved. My memory is excellent as some people have ^{already} found to their sorrow and as still others shall. Three double agents have already been identified as well as Black, Black, Brothman and Greenblatt, and I supplied the first clue which led to the arrest of Julius Rosenberg, also, all of the knowledge concerning Black and Black and Billings came from me — previously the three had not been suspect and their last clue will in turn unearth more data, of which only they have information. I have made the clearest possible breast of everything, even though many of these disclosures have been more damaging to me than

to anyone else.
2. Through the kindness of the investigating agents, I was able to first break the news to my brother and father and then spend them the shock of reading it in the newspapers. I was actually in voluntary custody on Monday and Tuesday, May 22 and 23, up until my arrest. I was taken to F.B.I. agents in their Philadelphia office in the Widener Building, when the order came through for the arrest, and I was not at home as was erroneously reported. For this kindness, I shall ever be grateful.

3. Finally, I have tried to behave with dignity, as a man should, through out all this. I have sought for no legal rights and I have attempted to make no "deal", and as a man I shall take my punishment. The poet, T.S. Eliot, in "Hollow Men", has said:

"This is the way the world ends,
This is the way the world ends,

Not with a bang, but a whimper."

I do not profess to whimper. I have done my best to make amends, but I have ~~and somewhere, sometime, I~~ shall, with God's help, make an even greater restitution.

accounting of my Experience with

Harry D. Lee
November 3, 1950.

⑤
This report, dealing with the money involved in the
financial activities, will be divided into six sections, and

1. money received from Soviet agents
2. Loans from the Corn Exchange Bank in Philadelphia
3. my Philadelphia Savings Fund Society account (PSFS)
4. The Phila. Co. account (Paco checking acct).
5. my Philadelphia Trust Co. account in Cincinnati - from
September, 1933, to May, 1940.
6. a summary of the salient features brought out by a
study of the above data.

To be given:

1. money received from Soviet agents: this is summarized
for the most part (except where there are conflicting
bank deposits) and is based on my probable number
of trips (to see each particular agent or to meet a source
of information).

Subject Object	Period	Number of Trips	Concentration of Trips	Money Paid	Notes
Paul (Cunich) (Paderesen?)	Nov. 1935 to Aug. 1936	15 (one every two or three weeks)	To New York to meet Paul	4 40	15 trips @ \$4.00 round trip (in 1935) 60.75 paid by Paul
Stuart (Simon wife with her 9 a)	Sept 1936 to Nov. 1937	15 (one every 2 or 3 weeks) actually there was about 25 meetings, but half were in Philadelphia	To New York to meet Cleveland	4 40	15 trips @ \$4.00 each - 60.75, paid by Stuart
Fred	Dec. 1937 to Aug. 1938	25 (one every two weeks - or otherwise)	To New York to meet Fred	4 100	25 trips at \$4.00 each - 60.75, paid by Fred
Fred	Sept. 1938 to May 1940	See item 5 -	Provident Trust Co. acct - Cincinnati, Ohio		
Sam (Lester M. Lester)	July 1940 to March 1941	10 to New York - Sam 5 to Rochester - Clark 2 to Dayton - Sam &		4 150	New York - \$6.00 Rochester - 15.00 Dayton - 15.00 Total - 36.00



Agent	Period	Number of Trips	Circumstances of Trips	Money Paid	Notes
Sam	July 1941 to Dec 1941	15	to New York - Sam and Rochman 5 to Rochester - Slack (2 to N.Y.; 1 to Phila - by air)	150	New York - 60 Rochester - 200 260 60% - Sam
Sam	1942	20	to New York - Sam and Rochman 8 to Rochester - Slack (4 in Nov and Dec. alone)	300	New York - 180 Rochester - 320 500 60% - Sam
Sam	1943	30	to New York - Sam and Rochman 1 to Cincinnati - Slack 3 to Kingsport, Tennessee - Slack	250	New York - 180 Cincinnati - 40 (by coach) Kingsport - 210 (40 each) 60% to Sam 430
John (mostly anti-aircraft potentials)	1944	20	to New York - John; Fuchs 3 to Kingsport - Slack 3 to Boston - Mrs. Heidemann	200	New York (46 each) 120 Kingsport (40 each) 210 Boston (100 each and Pullman) 120 40% John 415

(1)

Agent	Period	Number of Trips	Circumstances of Trips	Money Paid	Miles
John	1945	25	to New York - John; Fuchs		New York 150
		2	to Boston - Mrs. Neumann; Fuchs	600	Boston 80
		2	to Santa Fe Fuchs (twice)		Santa Fe 300
			and Albuquerque Albuquerque (once)		<u>1030</u>
					66% to John
John	1946	2	to Boston (Jan. and February)	300 (on Dec. 26, 1946)	Boston 30
Sally, John	Dec. 1949 to Feb. 1950	5	to New York	None	New York (3000) 40
Total (2130), cash in				2200	
Money Paid in Advance				950	
Grand Total				<u>3150</u>	

2. Loans from the Corn Exchange Bank in Philadelphia

Date	Amount	Purpose
1-10-38	216	Trips to New York to see Ford
7-11-40	216	{ Trips to New York to see Sam Trips to Rochester to see Clark
4-29-42	165	{ Trips to New York to see Sam Trips to Rochester to see Clark
4-9-43	204	{ Trip to Cincinnati to see Clark Trips to Kingston to see Clark Trips to New York to see Sam
2-17-44	102 / 127	Trips to New York and Kingston
1-22-46	530	about \$200 of this should be charged to expenses in connection with trips to Boston and New York

about 90% of the loans up to and including 2-17-44 should be charged to money spent on trips; say \$800, add \$200 from 1-22-46 and the Grand Total from Corn Ex. Loans is \$1000

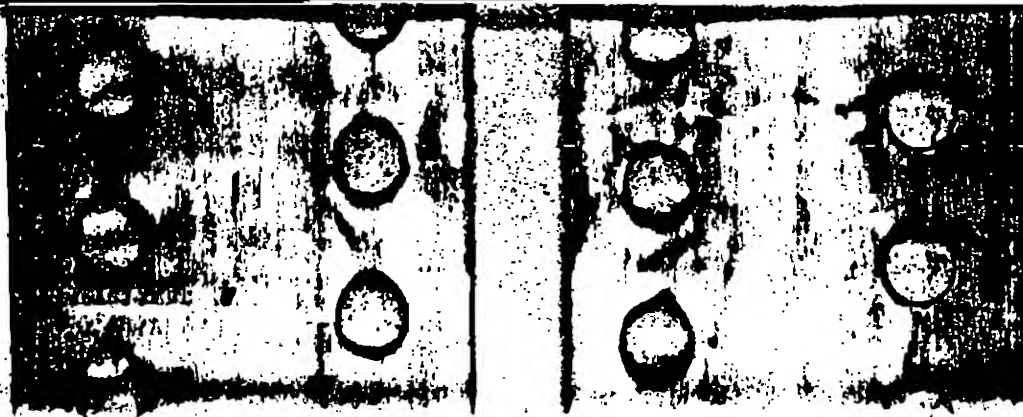
Philipa Savings Fund Society account (PSFS)

Date	Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance	Notes
August, 1938			500 estimated	at this time I attended Xavier University
December 1938		account closed out		money used for expenses of Xavier
2-3-40	30			initial deposit; new account opened after my return to Penn State
2-5-42			164	
4-8-42		120	44	The \$120 was used to pay for dental work (bridge work) prior to my impending army induction on 4-20-42.
10-28-44	150			From \$200 National City Bank check of Mechanics; money deposited this in the account and then gave me a check for \$150.
2-11-45	4150 (with \$75 unpaid check from Relco)			used to cover up (for my wife) the money I borrowed from my PSFS account

Date	Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance	Notes
Feb 15, 1946			2529	The highest balance ever
May, 1946			1700	at this time I went to work for Bachman
June, 1948			1200	at this time I left Bachman and returned to Phila.
Aug, 1948		400		Loan to Doc for car
May, 1948			170	

It should be noted that in { November 1938 } that my bank
 { August 1940 }
 { April 1942 }
 { May 1950 }

balance there was very low. The dates correspond to the dates
 when certain events took place, i.e., August, 1940 — my
 release from Korea; April, 1942 — my imminent induction
 into the Army; also, the high of \$2529 in 1946 would never
 have been achieved had it not been for my mother's insistence
 on my saving something from my pay.



5. my Provident Trust Co. account in Cincinnati, Ohio.
(September, 1928, to May, 1940)

Date	Amount Deposited	Credit to Fred	Credit to Harry
Sept. 1928	270	250	250
Oct. 1928	115		
Jan. 1934	120	120 promissory note P.F.F. account	
Jan 1939	150	150	
April 1934	120	120	
May to Sept 1939	the small deposits of from "20 to "70 each		

Notes

Part of the total of \$385 came from Fred and part from me. I have called it \$500 and am crediting half to each person.

There are no deposits from Oct to Jan. This checks with Fred's statement that, "not only will you appear poor, but you will actually be poor."

This deposit came from Fred. It is one week after the other Jan one and it marks one of his visits.

This marked another visit of Fred - and one of mine to Emily.

This money came from my mother and brother in Philadelphia (from Black, too).

4) The Real Estate Trust Co. account (Petco checking acct - Petco)

Date	Deposits	Withdrawals	Date	Notes
9-11-44	103		9-11-44	Penn. Warehousing Co. check from Otto Siebert for Raw Sugar Analyses
10-22-44	150		10-22-44	check from daughter - my share of \$500 check from Pantheon
12-4-44	300		12-4-44	Cash deposit - money from John (plus some of my own)
12-11-44	250		12-11-44	Trip to Boston; plus Christmas purchases
12-21-44	50		12-21-44	Christmas purchases
2-9-45	500		2-9-45	Penn. Sugar Co. Loan - check from Kensington National Bank
2-13-45	{ 375 } { 60 }		2-13-45	Certified check for 375 (deposited in PSFS - see p. 6)
2-15-45	60		2-15-45	Cash
2-24-45	406		2-24-45	Cash deposit - money from John for trip to Santa Fe
2-26-45	{ 173 } { 60 }		2-26-45	173 cash withdrawal 60 cash to from Lookabaugh
3-1-45	185		3-1-45	Cash withdrawal re trip to Santa Fe
5-24-45	50		5-24-45	Report by Don Sherry to cover my overdraft. This date check with the first trip to Santa Fe

Date	Deposits	Withdrawals	Date	Notes
7-5-45		60	7-5-45	cash withdrawal - for around trip to Santa Fe. Balance nil.
2-8-46	4108		2-8-46	Penna. State Co. check - James release on 2-6-46. This was insurance pay
2-11-46		57	2-11-46	cash(?)
2-14-46		50	2-14-46	check to Dougherty
2-15-46		250	2-15-46	check to Dougherty
2-28-46	14		2-28-46	cash
2-31-46		15	2-31-46	cash withdrawal
				↳ Balance \$1

Notes:

on 5-24-45 and 7-5-45, dates corresponding to my two trips to Santa Fe, the balance was practically nil; in fact, the \$50 deposit (by Dougherty) in May was to cover my overdraft.

The \$4108 insurance pay was almost entirely handed out by Dougherty - all the above checks on 2-14 and 2-15-46

Date	Amount Deposited	Credit to Fred	Credit to Harry
------	---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Sept 1939	100		100
-----------	-----	--	-----

Oct 1939	Five small		
to	deposits of \$40		225
Feb 1940	to \$50 each		

March 1940	230	230	
------------	-----	-----	--

June 1940	145	200	
-----------	-----	-----	--

July 1940	40		40
	Totals 950 (month)		935

Note that from May 1939 to Feb. 1940 the deposits are all small
 coming from \$20 to \$50 to \$70. This was money from hand
 and checks with Fred's father.

Notes

This marks my return to Kaver
 for the Fall semester. I got
 money from mom on bus.

money sent from A. B. L. by
 mom and Fred.

This marks the last time I saw
 Fred, and checks with a date on
 which I was told to crack down
 on Fred. Fred, as usual, came
 to Cincinnati.

This marks money given me by
 Fred's alternate in New York and
 it dates this trip. I have added
 \$55 for Pullman fare from
 N.Y. to Cincinnati; I went to
 New York by B. & O. coach.

money from hand to enable me
 to finish up at Kaver.



b. Summary

a. Total money expended

agent money

Paul	60
Steve	60
Frid	100
Frid (cash)	2000
Sam	1500
John	1560
Smyth	40
	<hr/> 5320

allowing 600 for meals and cab fare paid for by Soviet agents and 300 for the same items paid by me (in meeting my sources of information), a grand total of \$6200 is reached.

b. Soviet agents' share

Total on p. 4
 3150
 cab fare and meals 600

 3750

d. If we assume only 70% of the items totalized as \$4100 went for espionage work, the total contributed by me is still

3100 or
 5090

c. Harry's Contribution

Source	Amount	Notes
Corn Co Loans	900	
Pepper Sugar Loan	500	
Doc Reich Loans	300	one of 200 Total of 1000 at least 100
Loans from Sandy and others	100	
Loans from Kap (the drylock)	300	Two of 100 each, others from 25 to 50
Loans from Black	200	
check from Herbert	100	
check from Al	150	
LS46 check (Paterson)	150	
Boyle & King Cincinnati	600	1 can/well with 6 each 1 two more
	1000	

Director, FBI

3/5/54

SAC, Philadelphia(62-3539)

INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7C
b7D

Rebulet to Philadelphia dated 2/23/54 in instant case, and Buairtel to New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh dated 2/25/54, entitled, "WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, PERJURY."

Mr. GEORGE W. HUMPERY, Warden, United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., stated he has received no information that ALGER HISS, WILLIAM REMINGTON, HARRY GOLD, and DAVID GREENGLASS are associating with each other. He advised that all are quartered and employed separately, and further stated that GOLD and GREENGLASS are quartered in a cell block which is located on the opposite end of the institution from where HISS and REMINGTON are quartered. He said GOLD and GREENGLASS attend Inside Recreation in different locations than HISS and REMINGTON. He said, in his opinion, the only time they would see each other would be in the Dining Room, Library, or at the Current Events Forum, or at Music Appreciation, which are held once a week under supervision, and this would be only for a short period of time.

Mr. HARRY GOLD, Inmate, United States Penitentiary, advised that the name of ROBERT WALTER ELWAY is not familiar to him and stated, after viewing his photograph, that he cannot recall seeing him and is positive that he has never talked to him. In regard to HISS, GOLD stated that he has never

WUH:rdc

cc: 2 - Pittsburgh
1 - New York
1 - Bureau
1 - PH 74-54
1 - PH 65-4367

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165-57449-
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192 MAR 10 1954

65 MAR 12 1954

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PH 62-3539
Director, FBI

2/5/54

spoken to him and is quite sure that DAVID GREENGLASS has never spoken to him. He advised that he does speak to REMINGTON and REMINGTON speaks to him. He recalled that he has had only one short discussion with REMINGTON, which was several months ago, at which time REMINGTON advised him that sometime he would like to have him (GOLD) explain some parts of the Einstein Theory. GOLD advised that he has never noticed any association between GREENGLASS and REMINGTON.

GOLD advised that neither he nor GREENGLASS attends Inside Recreation or the Current Events Forum, but both do attend Music Appreciation, along with REMINGTON and HISS. He stated there is no discussion at Music Appreciation, which is under supervision.

GOLD stated that neither he nor DAVID GREENGLASS has ever associated with either JOHN WILLIAMSON or MAURICE BRAVERMAN, Smith Act subjects, but both do periodically attend Music Appreciation. He stated BRAVERMAN is opposed to GREENGLASS and to anyone who speaks to him. He stated BRAVERMAN and WILLIAMSON are together at every opportunity, but he has never noticed any association between these two and HISS and REMINGTON.

Bureau's attention is called to Bureau's File Number [redacted] entitled, [redacted] in which Philadelphia has no pertinent information.

b7c

RUC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-57449)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (65-4307)

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 3/18/54

Re Bulet 2/12/54 and Philadelphia let 2/26/54.

Re Philadelphia let 2/26/54 enclosed to the Bureau and New York, photostatic copies of pertinent documentary material which was made available by JOHN D. Mr. HAMILTON, Attorney for subject.

At the time Mr. HAMILTON made available the aforementioned documentary material, he also selected from his files for review Sound Scriber Discs covering interviews of Mr. BALLARD, Associate Attorney and Mr. HAMILTON with HARRY GOLD. These discs, which were reviewed on a Sound Scriber Playback made available by the Laboratory, are as follows:

1. X-1 to X-32 inclusive (16 discs) with accompanying log in longhand by Mr. HAMILTON or Mr. BALLARD.

With the exception of disc X-1 which concerns GOLD's research work at Philadelphia General Hospital and a brief discussion of GOLD's bank accounts, this series of records concerns GOLD's chronological account of his activity in Soviet Espionage. It is believed the Bureau has all the information concerning GOLD's Espionage as reflected in this series of records. These records were made in June 1950.

2. X-A to X-H inclusive (4 discs) with similar log.

This series of records were made on 8/9/50 and were a continuation of the X records referred to in item one. Specifically, the records concerned additional recollections GOLD had since June 1950. A review of this series of records revealed that all of the information mentioned was furnished to the Bureau.

CPS:RAM
REGISTERED MAIL

CC: NEW YORK (65-15324) (INFO.) (REGISTERED MAIL)

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INDEXED-68

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DATE 11-18-86 BY SP2/BJC/CLS

memo to Adm. Asst.
del. to Phila.
on 3/24/54
R.G.D.

65-57449-853

PH 65-4307
DIRECTOR, FBI

3/18/54

3. Y-1 to Y-4 inclusive (2 discs) without log.

In these records, GOLD, upon the instructions of his attorney, furnished an explanation of the motives behind his activity in Soviet Espionage. In the first Y-1 record, HAMILTON stated "these records have to do with motives described in the X records." It is believed that the Bureau is already aware of the information discussed in this series of records.

4. D-1 to D-3 inclusive (2 discs) with log.

In these two discs, HAMILTON dictated part of the defense statement he intended to use in court on behalf of HARRY GOLD.

5. 1-19 inclusive (10 discs) with a partial log.

Disc one of this series was a statement by HAMILTON explaining how he was appointed as GOLD's counsel. The remainder of this series of discs concerns the personal life of subject as related by GOLD. GOLD does not discuss his espionage activity in this series of discs.

It is believed the only point mentioned during a review of all the records, which might not have been furnished to the Bureau previously, occurred in record X-1. As set forth before, this particular record concerns GOLD's research work at Philadelphia General Hospital and a brief discussion of GOLD's bank accounts.

While discussing his bank accounts, GOLD mentioned that all his funds have been in the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society with the exception of a few loans he made from Corn Exchange Bank and a checking account he maintained for a period about 1946 at the Real Estate Trust Company. GOLD continued that he has had funds in the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society since 1928. When asked, GOLD estimated he had about \$170 or \$180 still in the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. Of particular interest is the afterthought added by GOLD at this point that there should also be in a safe deposit box several hundred dollars of War Savings Bonds. GOLD stated

PH 65-1307
DIRECTOR, FBI

3/18/51

some of the Bonds may be in the name of his father and mother. When asked where the safe deposit box is, GOLD advised in the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society under the name of his brother, JOSEPH GOLD. Mr. HAMILTON asked GOLD if he told the FBI about this safe deposit box and GOLD replied he is not certain whether he did. Mr. HAMILTON then asked "Don't you think we ought to?" GOLD replied, "Yes, I certainly think that we ought to, the matter had not occurred to me to date that they would be interested." HAMILTON then asked "Is there any reason why they shouldn't go through the box?" GOLD answered "No there is absolutely no reason."

Regarding the above safe deposit box, a review of pertinent files did not disclose that GOLD ever mentioned the safe deposit box to Bureau Agents. It would seem pertinent to determine just how much money GOLD has in War Savings Bonds and also whether GOLD may have placed some documents relating to his espionage activities in this safe deposit box.

It is believed that this matter of the safe deposit box in JOSEPH GOLD's name should be taken up with Mr. HAMILTON with a view toward obtaining the necessary consent of JOSEPH GOLD and subject to examine the contents. Mr. HAMILTON would probably be cooperative in this matter inasmuch as he asked GOLD if there was any reason why the FBI should not go through the box, as mentioned previously.

The review of the material pertaining to HARRY GOLD has been completed. The documentary material that was photostated will be returned to Mr. HAMILTON.

Bureau is requested to advise if there is any objection to discussing the matter of the safe deposit box in JOSEPH GOLD's name with Mr. HAMILTON. Specifically, Mr. HAMILTON's cooperation would be solicited to obtain the necessary consent of JOSEPH GOLD and subject to examine the contents of this safe deposit box.

SAC, Philadelphia (65-4307)
RECORDED - 7 **65-5749-853**
Director, FBI (65-57449)

March 29, 1954

EX-100

**HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R**

Re Philadelphia dated 3-18-54.

Bureau authority is granted to discuss the matter of the safe-deposit box with John D. M. Hamilton with the view of securing his cooperation to gain access thereto. The results of your efforts in this matter, as well as any pertinent data located in the safe-deposit box, should be promptly furnished the Bureau.

cc - 2 - New York (65-15324)

RGJ:blb *ell*

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212

F2

W. L. R. E. R. C.

A

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RGJ

[Signature]
Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAILED 4
MAR 29 1954
FBI - PHILADELPHIA

67 APR 360

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
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M. Masolo
via Lusala
Congo Belge, Africain
Feb. 12th, 1954

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation on
United States Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am enclosing a letter which came as a response to my reading
a condensation of your book, The Crime of a Century.

It may be one of an untold number coming to Mr. Gold endeavoring
to guide him to thinking about coming into a right relationship with God. I don't
know, but I thought perhaps I'd do wrong in ignoring the pressing inspiration
to write to him.

You may check on the letter if you wish, and should you see it
permissible to do so, forward it on to him.

I am sure that I am one of a great many others who rest in the
confidence that God has given you to our United States. Your justice is measured
out in God's way. May our wonderful Father God continually supply your every need
and bless you for your faithfulness to Him and our beloved country.... and to each
individual who touches your life in the course of your duties.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Marguerite Norman

M. Norman
m.v.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-80 BY 3012/PWT/CL

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INDEXED - 90

65-57449-854
MAR 22 1954

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65-57449-854

March 18, 1954

Miss Marguerite Norman
M.E.U. Wasole
Via Lisala
Congo Belge, Afrique

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-86 BY 3012/PWT/CLP

Dear Miss Norman:

Your letter dated February 12, 1954, with enclosure, was received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from the city, and I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it. I know that he will appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing.

I am returning the letter to Harry Gold which you enclosed, since it is not possible for the FBI, as a matter of policy, to forward mail. Should you care to communicate with him yourself, he is presently incarcerated in the Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosure

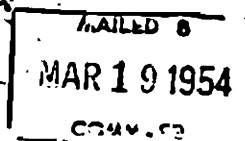
Letter to Gold submitted by correspondent

cc - Foreign Liaison Desk WPK

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. She identified herself as "missionary nurse to the Belge Congo." She enclosed a letter to Harry Gold in which she urged him to enter relationship with God. Harry Gold was convicted of espionage and is presently serving a sentence at the Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Tolson _____
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Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TEB:jmd



60 APR 9 1954

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED LEARNING ROOM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 29, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-86 BY 302 PLS/KLS

Tolson _____
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Holloman _____
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Miss Gandy _____

As you know with the consent of Harry Gold and his attorney, John D. M. Hamilton, we have been reviewing material still in possession of Hamilton. This material consisted of handwritten notes and sound-scriber discs covering the various conferences between Gold and his attorney.

Philadelphia by letter dated 3-18-54, advised the review was completed and only one item of possible pertinence was discovered among the sound-scriber discs. During one of Gold's discussions with Hamilton he mentioned owning several hundred dollars worth of war savings bonds. Gold told Hamilton some of the bonds were in the name of his father and mother and these bonds were in a safe-deposit box in the name of his brother, Joseph Gold, at the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. Gold told Hamilton he could not recall telling the FBI about the safe-deposit box as he (Gold) did not know the FBI would be interested. Hamilton asked Gold if this should not be reported to the FBI and if there were any reasons why the FBI should not go through the deposit box. Gold agreed it should be reported and there was no reason why the FBI could not go through the safe-deposit box. No record was located that this was reported.

Philadelphia considered it pertinent to determine the amount Gold had in war savings bonds and suggested Gold might have placed some documents relating to his espionage activities in the box. Philadelphia requested authority be granted to discuss this matter of the safe-deposit box in Joseph Gold's name with Hamilton and Gold with the view of obtaining the necessary consent to examine the contents. Philadelphia suggested the cooperation of Hamilton be solicited to obtain the necessary consent of Joseph Gold and the subject to examine the contents. The possibility of anything of pertinence being in this deposit box is remote. It is, however, recommended Philadelphia be granted authority to make efforts through Hamilton to examine the contents of the safe-deposit box.

RECOMMENDATION:

Necessary letter attached for approval authorizing Philadelphia to make efforts through Hamilton to examine the contents of the safe-deposit box.

RECORDED - 7 65-57449-855
INDEXED - 7 MAR 30 1954

264 Attachment
65-57449
RAJ:bib 6 1954

*1. Per sec
3-29*

Q

[RAJ]

RAJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-57449)
FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (65-4307)
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 5/8/54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-86 BY 3042 PWT

ReBulet 3/29/54.

Mrs. ZOE C. HARRIS, Secretary to Mr. JOHN D. McHAMILTON, attorney for subject, was contacted on 4/28/54. Mrs. HARRIS advised Mr. HAMILTON suffered a severe heart attack the beginning of this year. After attempting to return to work about a month ago, Mr. HAMILTON had a relapse. He presently is very sick and confined to his home. Mrs. HARRIS suggested that any matters relating to this case be taken up with her and she in turn would advise Mr. HAMILTON.

The documentary material made available by Mr. HAMILTON for review was returned to Mrs. HARRIS. Concerning this material, photostatic copies of pertinent documents were forwarded to the Bureau and New York with Philadelphia letter dated 2/26/54.

As instructed in Bulet 1/5/54, it was pointed out to Mrs. HARRIS that contained in the document captioned "Circumstances Surrounding my work as a Soviet agent" there is information which, if released prematurely, might prejudice a continuing investigation. It was also pointed out to Mrs. HARRIS that we are in no position to advise Mr. HAMILTON or HARRY GOLD what may or may not be made public. Mrs. HARRIS advised she understood our position and would so advise Mr. HAMILTON. She also mentioned she would keep this document in a secure place in their files.

The matter of the safe deposit box in JOSEPH GOLD's name at the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society was then taken up with Mrs. HARRIS. It will be recalled that Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. BALLARD, associate attorney, recorded their interviews with HARRY GOLD. In Disc X-1, GOLD stated he had several hundred dollars of war savings bonds in a safe deposit box at the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society in his brother's name. At the time, Mr. HAMILTON asked if GOLD had mentioned this to the FBI and GOLD indicated he had not. It was mentioned to Mrs. HARRIS that we wished to discuss this matter with Mr. HAMILTON with a view toward obtaining the necessary consent of JOSEPH GOLD and subject to examine the contents.

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R424 DEC 12 1960

cc - New York (65-15324)(INFO)

RECORDED

INDEXED - 24

MAY 10 1954

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PH 65-4307
Director, FBI

Mrs. HARRIS contacted Mr. BALLARD, associate attorney of Mr. HAMILTON, who advised he remembered the incident and he would personally discuss the matter with Mr. HAMILTON and JOSEPH GOLD. It was indicated to Mr. BALLARD that our interest would be to determine whether HARRY GOLD may have placed some documents relating to his Espionage activities in this safe deposit box in addition to finding out just how much money HARRY GOLD has in war savings bonds.

By letter dated 5/4/54, Mr. BALLARD advised he had discussed the matter of the safe deposit box with Mr. HAMILTON and JOSEPH GOLD. Mr. BALLARD indicated their law firm approved of the examination of the safe deposit box since the express instructions from HARRY GOLD have been that every means of cooperation is to be extended to the FBI. JOSEPH GOLD is also willing to have the safe deposit box opened in his presence so that his personal belongings and those of his late mother may be segregated and that HARRY GOLD papers examined. The only other stipulation made by JOSEPH GOLD is that examination be made at such a time that he will not be obliged to be absent from his work.

During the interview on 4/28/54, Mrs. HARRIS mentioned that JOSEPH GOLD had called several times regarding the documentary material of HARRY GOLD. She believed that the Saturday Evening Post wished to publish an article regarding GOLD's life with the arrangements apparently being handled by JOSEPH GOLD. From conversations with JOSEPH GOLD, Mrs. HARRIS has the impression that HARRY GOLD is anxious to make amends for his past by pointing out in articles the heart research work he has performed at Pennsylvania Hospital and the research work he has continued while imprisoned.

This office, UACB, will contact HARRY GOLD and JOSEPH GOLD regarding the nature of the aforementioned article. No attempt will be made to censor the article but periodic contact will be maintained in order that it can be suggested that certain material, if it were included, might prejudice a continuing investigation.

The Bureau will be promptly advised of any pertinent data located in JOSEPH GOLD's safe deposit box. The Bureau will also be kept advised of any information obtained regarding a contemplated story of GOLD's life.

TOP SECRET
~~ESPIONAGE~~

February 13, 1951

1119 86
CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/RW/PLS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

Harry Gold, was.
Espionage - R

Case History

Summary

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Harry Gold first came to the attention of the FBI on May 29, 1947, when Abraham Brothman of New York City was interviewed on the basis of information supplied by Elizabeth T. Bentley to the effect that she had obtained blueprints from Brothman for her espionage superior, Jacob Golos. During this interview Brothman explained his submissions of blueprints to Golos as legitimate business transactions and stated that after Bentley had ceased contact with him he turned these blueprints over to Harry Gold for Golos. Gold was immediately interviewed that same day and also on May 31 and June 11, 1947, and he corroborated Brothman's statements. At this time Jacob Golos was deceased, as was the person Gold stated had originally introduced him to Golos.

On July 31, 1947, Harry Gold testified before a Special Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York hearing evidence of possible violations of the espionage and other federal statutes on the part of persons implicated in Soviet espionage by Bentley. Brothman had testified earlier before this Grand Jury which did not return a true bill.

X In January, 1950, during an interview with British authorities acting on information supplied by the FBI, Klaus Fuchs confessed to atomic espionage on behalf of the Soviets. He revealed that he had only one espionage contact in the United States, an individual with some knowledge of chemistry or engineering. He did not know the identity or nationality of this individual. He described this contact as about 40 years of age in 1943, five feet, ten inches tall, fairly broad build, round face, and possibly a first generation American. Fuchs also specified several dates and places of meetings with this Soviet agent in New York City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and at the residence of his sister, Kristel Heineman, Cambridge, Massachusetts. SEE (u)

Classified by 2855 w/h/20
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED 13

65-57449

INDEXED - 13

E. J. VAN LCON:hc

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~~TOP SECRET~~
All possible descriptive data concerning this espionage agent was immediately obtained from Kristel Heinenan, an inmate of a mental institution; Robert Heinenan, her husband, a Communist who was reluctant to be interviewed; and Konstantin Lafazanov, a friend of the Heinenans who had once seen the man at the Heinenan residence. None of these persons knew the visitor's name. The Heinenans agreed that he was a chemist. Lafazanov said he was a bacteriologist. The composite descriptive data disagreed on such significant items as age, height and marital status.

It was also undertaken immediately to obtain and display photographs of all possible suspects to the persons who had seen this Soviet agent: Fuchs, the Heinenans, and Lafazanov. Suspects were developed through the lengthy and tedious process of reviewing hundreds and hundreds of security files at the Seat of Government and in the field for persons fitting, to some extent at least, the available and confused facts concerning Fuchs' contact in this country. All supervisors of security type cases at the Seat of Government were alerted for potential suspects. This program also entailed a vast amount of investigation throughout the country to locate photographs and to fill in background on individual suspects.

~~SECRET~~ One of the very first photographs shown to Fuchs in London was that of Harry Gold. Fuchs rejected it. The Heinenans and Lafazanov also rejected it. The display of photographs continued thereafter until a total of 1179 photographs had been obtained and shown to Robert Heinenan, 723 to Kristel Heinenan, and 279 to Fuchs. ~~SECRET~~ Note: Press releases show about 1500 suspects.

During this period Robert Heinenan recalled that the unknown chemist's surname might have begun Rob__ and that his first name had possibly been Joseph. FBI files disclosed one Joseph Arnold Robbins of New York, a chemist with a record of some Communist connections. Fuchs viewed a 1943 photograph of Robbins and identified Robbins as his espionage contact in the United States "with very fair certainty." Intensive investigation and full-time physical surveillance of Robbins was carried out. The Heinenans, who had failed to select Robbins' photograph before it had been shown to Fuchs, again viewed it and stated that Robbins was not the unknown chemist. Investigation, however, developed absence from work on the part of Robbins at the time Fuchs was visited in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Furthermore, Fuchs, who had been shown additional recent photographs of Robbins, stated that one of them "might be the man." On March 11, 1950,

Note: It is suggested Robbins' name not be mentioned for the record.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Robert Heineman personally viewed Robbins in New York City, and stated that Robbins was definitely not the man. It was not possible to eliminate Robbins with certainty and he was still under investigation when Gold confessed on May 22, 1950.

Simultaneous with the foregoing, investigation was being carried on on several different bases. In connection with the meetings Fuchs had in Santa Fe with his espionage contact, investigation was conducted to locate old travel records of railroad and bus companies and airlines. In addition, an effort was made to locate old hotel registrations in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and later in Albuquerque. This material was reviewed and analyzed for suspects. Investigation was also conducted to locate all possible tenants of Fuchs' apartment residence in New York City, and all such tenants located were interviewed for any information of value.

Investigation of Abraham Brothman, the chemical engineer, was also proceeding at the same time. He had a background in Soviet espionage, according to Elizabeth T. Bentley. He had numerous contacts in the chemical field. His firm, Abraham Brothman and Associates, was organized in 1946 with four others as partners, all technically trained and reportedly Communists or Communist sympathizers. Harry Gold had entered the employ of Brothman in 1940. A former associate of Brothman had identified a photograph of Gold as a personal friend of Brothman whom Brothman had introduced as Frank Keppler (or Kessler) in late 1949. Gold had made trips to New York City and fit the physical description in significant respects. He was not a first generation American but could easily pass as such, having entered the United States prior to his fourth birthday.

In addition to the foregoing we did receive information from ~~SECRET~~ ~~highly confidential~~

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~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

On May 18, 1950, after thorough analysis of the results of the investigation, simultaneous interviews were begun with Brothman, his four business partners in 1946, his secretary, Miriam Moskowitz, and Harry Gold. Except for Harry Gold, none of these persons furnished information concerning espionage activity.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

On May 18, 1950, Gold furnished general information concerning his knowledge of Brethman. The interviewing agents immediately recognized a marked similarity in the appearance and actions of Gold with those of Joseph Arnold Robbins. The interview was discontinued on this date when it became necessary for Gold to return to the Philadelphia General Hospital where he was then employed and where his work required constant attention. Pursuant to arrangement at his convenience, Gold was again interviewed on May 19, 1950. He reiterated the story concerning his activity with Golas and Brethman that he had given when interviewed in 1947. He also gave detailed information concerning his travels during the pertinent time and in this connection denied ever having traveled west of the Mississippi. He, of course, denied knowing Fuchs, though he recognized Fuchs' photograph which had appeared in the newspapers. He was again briefly interviewed on May 20th, at which time he agreed to a further interview on May 21, 1950, and to a search of his residence on May 22, 1950. On May 21, 1950, he continued to deny any association with Fuchs or any acquaintance with Fuchs. On this occasion he permitted the taking of motion pictures and still photographs of himself.

On the morning of May 22, 1950, a search of Gold's residence was conducted with his consent, and during the course thereof certain material was noted which did not correspond with his story. As these items were found Gold was questioned and finally, when he was confronted with a circular concerning Santa Fe, New Mexico, of the type published by the Chamber of Commerce, which was found behind books in the bookcase, he hesitated and then stated that he was the one who had received the information from Fuchs. A signed statement was immediately obtained from Gold who agreed to give a complete confession.

~~SECRET~~ On May 18, 1950 Bureau representatives departed for London to interview Klaus Fuchs, a procedure which had earlier been prevented, though a Special Agent had arrived in London on February 9, 1950, to collaborate with the British on the Fuchs matter. At that time British authorities had advised that British regulations prohibited interviews with a prisoner already before the Court awaiting trial, or after commitment unless the prisoner requested such an interview. ~~SECRET~~ (u)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ On May 20, 1950, Bureau representatives displayed to Fuchs new still photographs of Gold which had been surreptitiously taken prior to the interview of Gold which began on May 18, 1950. On May 22, 1950, Fuchs viewed three repeat showings of moving pictures of Gold also taken at the same time and in the same manner, after which he stated that Gold was very likely his contact in the United States. This information was received by cable at the Seat of Government approximately 15 minutes after Gold had admitted his espionage activity to the interviewing Agents in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The moving pictures taken of Gold on May 21, 1950, during the course of the interview were also flown to London on May 23, 1950, and shown to Fuchs, who thereupon made a positive identification of Gold as being his espionage contact in the United States. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Investigation to identify Fuchs' contact in this country required a concentration of personnel far above the usual requirements. It is estimated that the full-time use of six Special Agent Supervisors at the Seat of Government for a period of three and one-half months was required. The field offices likewise carried a corresponding burden during that period. Practically every field office of the Bureau was required to devote effort to this single case, though of course the major part of the investigation centered in three or four offices. In New York, where the work was concentrated, the full-time services of twelve Special Agents and the part-time services of sixty Special Agents were required during this period.

On May 23, 1950, a complaint charging Harry Gold with conspiracy to violate Subsection (a), Section 32, Title 50, in violation of Section 24, Title 50, U. S. CODE, was filed before a U. S. Commissioner of the Eastern District of New York. The warrant was issued the same date and Gold was arrested and arraigned at 10:45 PM that night before U. S. District Judge James P. McGranery, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was committed to jail in default of \$100,000.00 bond at that time. On June 9, 1950, a Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment against Harry Gold reciting the above-mentioned charge. Harry Gold waived removal to the Eastern District of New York and on July 20, 1950, pled guilty to the indictment before Judge McGranery at Philadelphia. On December 7, 1950, the hearing on Gold's sentence was held, and

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on December 9, 1950, Judge McGranery sentenced Gold to 30 years imprisonment, less the time served since his plea of guilty on July 30, 1950.

This successful investigation and interview of Harry Gold produced a great amount of valuable information concerning Soviet espionage activities. 49 separate espionage or security investigations resulted. One of these was the case of Alfred Dean Slack, who was charged with conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on a plea of guilty. Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz were both convicted on a charge of obstructing justice. Brothman was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$10,000.00 on Count No. 1 of the indictment and to serve five years and pay a fine of \$5,000.00 on Count No. 2. It was ordered that his sentences were to run consecutively and that he was to stand committed until his fine was paid. Moskowitz was sentenced on one count only to two years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.00, to stand committed until the fine was paid. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, David Greenglass, and Morton Sobell have been indicted as co-defendants on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage but have not yet been tried. Greenglass has pled guilty to this indictment.

Finally, Gold's information has enabled the identification of four former Soviet officials in the United States as having been engaged in espionage activity during their residence here.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 19, 1954

FROM : W. A. Brantigan

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

By letter dated 5-8-54, the Philadelphia office advised Mrs. Zoe C. Harris, Secretary to Mr. John D. M. Hamilton, attorney for Gold, furnished the following information: She advised that Joseph Gold, brother of Harry, had called several times concerning the documentary material still in the possession of Mr. Hamilton. It was her belief the "Saturday Evening Post" wished to publish an article regarding Gold's life, with the arrangements apparently being handled by Joseph Gold. It was her impression that Gold is anxious to make amends for his past by pointing out in articles the heart research work he conducted at the Philadelphia General Hospital and the research work he has continued while in prison.

The documents mentioned are the material still in possession of Hamilton, consisting of handwritten notes and Soundsciber discs covering the various conferences between Gold and his attorney prior to the sentencing of Gold in December, 1950. The material in possession of Hamilton has been reviewed by the Philadelphia office, and nothing requiring additional investigation was located. There is information in this material concerning Joseph Katz, who was a one-time contact of Gold in 1941. Katz, as you will recall, is still the subject of a pending espionage case, and no publicity has been given to him.

Philadelphia advised in referenced letter that UACB contact would be made with Harry and Joseph Gold regarding the nature of the aforementioned article. No attempt would be made to censor the article, but periodic contact would be made in order that it could be suggested certain material, if included, might prejudice a continuing investigation.

In connection with our review of the material in custody of Hamilton, Philadelphia, by letter dated 1-5-54, was requested to advise both Hamilton and Gold that we, of course, were in no position to tell them what may or may not become

65-57449

Attachment

RGJ:gms

RECORDED 76

INDEXED 76

65-57449-858

13 MAY 21 1954

RGJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-86 BY 3012/pw/j/c/s

public. Philadelphia was to suggest that one of the documents captioned "Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent" contained information which, if released, might prejudice a continuing investigation.

The necessary action is being suggested in the following recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Philadelphia is to contact Harry Gold and his brother, Joseph, regarding the nature of the proposed articles and to maintain periodic contact with the Golds concerning these articles.

2. In the event the proposed articles deal primarily with the espionage activities of Harry Gold, Philadelphia is to remind him that release of certain information contained in the document captioned "Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent" might be prejudicial to the interests of the Bureau.

3. Necessary letter attached for Philadelphia containing the foregoing recommendations.

SAC, Philadelphia (65-4307)

May 19, 1954

Director, FBI (65-57449)

HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

65-57449-858

EX-105
RECORDED-76

Reurlet dated 5-8-54.

The Bureau interposes no objection to contacts of Joseph and Harry Gold to ascertain the nature of the proposed articles that may appear in the "Saturday Evening Post." As you pointed out in your letter of reference, no effort should be made on your part to censor any of these articles.

In the event these articles deal primarily with the espionage activities of Harry Gold, you should again suggest to Gold that disclosure of certain information contained in his document captioned "Circumstances Surrounding My Work as a Soviet Agent" might prejudice the interests of the Bureau. You should keep the Bureau advised of developments in this matter.

RGJ:gs

glas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-86 BY 3042/aw/ks

MAY 20 5 27 PM '54
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Miss Gandy

MAILED 4
MAY 20 1954
COMM-FBI

55 MAY 28 1954

FBI - PHILADELPHIA
REC'D DEPT.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Rah
WTH
TO : Director, FBI (65-57449)
FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (65-4307)
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 6/4/54

lsn
Attention: FBI LABORATORY *Q26*

Re Mylet 1/22/54.

Re Philadelphia letter pointed out that Mr. JOHN D.M. HAMILTON, Attorney for the subject, made available certain documents and recordings that have come into his possession as a result of representing the subject. The recordings consisted of 34 plastic Sound Scriber discs covering interviews of Mr. BALLARD, Associate Attorney, and Mr. HAMILTON with HARRY GOLD. Since this office had no Sound Scriber equipment, the Laboratory was requested to forward such equipment in order that the recordings mentioned above could be reviewed. The Laboratory forwarded such equipment and a review of the recordings has been completed.

Forwarded under separate cover, via Railway Express, is the Sound Scriber equipment which the Laboratory originally sent to this office.

CPS/tgm

No reply needed.

REGISTERED MAIL

cc: Package Railway Express

RECORDED-96

EX-123

65-57449-859
6-11
24 JUN 7 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-86 BY 3022/tw/for

7/11 5 08 PM '54

EPK

10 5 08 PM '54

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-57449)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (65-4307)

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 7/13/54

Re Philadelphia letter dated 5/8/54, and Bureau letter dated 5/19/54.

Referenced Philadelphia letter advised that the safe deposit box of subject's brother, JOSEPH GOLD, would be examined to determine whether subject may have placed some documents relating to his espionage activities in this safe deposit box. It was indicated this was being done through the cooperation of subject's attorney and JOSEPH GOLD.

On 5/12/54, JOSEPH GOLD accompanied agents to the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society Bank, 12th and Market Streets. JOSEPH GOLD opened his safe deposit box in agents' presence. No material or documents were located relating to HARRY GOLD's espionage activities. War Savings Bonds in HARRY GOLD's name in the amount of \$800 were contained in the box. It is pointed out that HARRY GOLD mentioned to his attorney that he had War Savings Bonds in this safe deposit box in the amount of a few hundred dollars.

Referenced Philadelphia letter also pointed out that Mrs. ZOE O. HARRIS, Secretary to Mr. HAMILTON, subject's attorney, mentioned that she believed the "Saturday Evening Post" wished to publish an article regarding GOLD's life with arrangements apparently being handled by JOSEPH GOLD.

Regarding the above, JOSEPH GOLD stated on 5/12/54, that a man was interested in possibly publishing a story about HARRY GOLD, but nothing definite had been settled. He further indicated the family would do nothing without consulting their attorneys, Mr. JOHN D. M. HAMILTON and Mr. AUGUSTUS BALLARD.

HARRY GOLD on 6/10/54, advised SA WAYNE G. HUNT that no one from the "Saturday Evening Post" or any other magazine has contacted him regarding a magazine article. GOLD also stated he has not received any information from his attorney or family that any magazine is interested in writing a story.

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CPS:law

RECORDED-48

cc: 1-New York (65-15324) (Info.) INDEXED-48

JUL 15 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-86 BY 302/PAJ/CLS

65-57449-860

Memorandum
to: B. G. ...
12654/RGS

John D. M. Hamilton

John D. M. Hamilton

PH 65-4307
Director, FBI

7/13/54

regarding his life. He doubted very much that at this time he would allow a story on his life to be published, however, he stated if one was written it would not be published before the contents were submitted to the FBI. He stated he has given this matter considerable thought and he believes that if any articles were published, it would be for the following two reasons:

(1.) To show others how easy it is to become involved in wrongdoings.

(2.) To contribute any proceeds derived from such an article to the American Heart Association since this association is always in need of money.

JOSEPH GOLD on 6/18/54, again stated that no definite arrangements have been made to publish a story on HARRY GOLD's life. If any story was published, according to JOSEPH GOLD, it would be in the form of a medical paper bringing out some of the valuable research work that HARRY GOLD has done during his life. JOSEPH GOLD promised to keep this office advised if any definite arrangements were made.

Inasmuch as the review of the documentary material made available by subject's attorney has been completed and the safe deposit box of JOSEPH GOLD examined, this case is being closed. The Bureau will be kept advised of any information obtained concerning the possible publication of an article on GOLD's life.

OK
to el
Case file
closed by
only leads were
to review &
material & copy
box. Nothing
developed.
R

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 28, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-80 BY 3042/PW/PLS

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Glavin	_____
Ladd	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

As you know, with the consent of Harry Gold, his brother Joseph Gold, and his attorney John D. M. Hamilton, we have reviewed the material maintained in the safety deposit box of Joseph Gold. This was done as it was previously reported that Harry Gold stated he had several hundred dollars worth of War Savings Bonds in a safety deposit box in the name of his brother Joseph. Philadelphia by letter 3-18-54 suggested the possibility Gold might have placed information concerning his espionage activities in the safety deposit box also.

By letter 7-13-54, Philadelphia advised the safety deposit box had been examined. It was determined Gold had War Savings Bonds in the amount of \$800, but no other information of pertinence was discovered in the safety deposit box.

Philadelphia has previously advised by letter 5-8-54 the possibility existed that the "Saturday Evening Post" might publish an article regarding Gold's life. In the letter dated 7-13-54, Philadelphia reported that Harry Gold advised no one from the "Saturday Evening Post" or any other magazine had contacted him regarding an article. Gold also indicated he doubted very much at this time that he would allow a story on his life to be published.

Joseph, Harry's brother, also advised that no definite arrangements had been made to publish a story on Harry Gold's life. If any story were published, according to Joseph Gold, it would be in the form of a medical paper bringing out some of the valuable research work that Gold has done during his life. Joseph Gold promised to keep the Philadelphia office advised if any definite arrangements to publish a story were made.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

RECORDED-356 5-57449-862

65-57449

RGJ:jsk

EX-124

JUL 29 1954

RGJ

RGJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-57449)
FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (65-4307)
SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 9/2/54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-19-80 BY 3042 PWT/cks

JOSEPH GOLD, subject's brother, recently advised that several situations have arisen regarding subject's confinement at Lewisburg Penitentiary. He has discussed the following situations with subject's Attorney, Mr. JOHN D. M. HAMILTON, and Mr. HAMILTON advised him to bring them to our attention:

1. Subject has attempted through his family to obtain the below listed medical books which would be of assistance in furthering the medical research work subject has been doing while at Lewisburg.

a. "Laboratory Technique in Biology and Medicine," by E. V. COWDRY. This 269 page book is published by Williams and Wilkins in Baltimore; is priced at \$4, and it is the 4th edition dated 1952. It is a textbook on the use of the microscope.

b. "Chemistry of Specific, Selective and Scientific Reactions," by FRITZ FEIGL. This 740 page book is published by Elsevier Press; is a 1949 edition, and is priced at \$13.50. It is a textbook on testing for traces of material.

c. "Practical Bacteriology, Haematology, and Animal Parasitology," by E. R. STITL. This 800 page book is published by Blakiston Company, Philadelphia; is the 10th edition dated 1948, and is priced at \$10. It is a textbook on hospital laboratory technique.

RECORDED-27
INDEXED-27

CPS/akd

cc - New York (65-15324) (REGISTERED MAIL) (INFO)

REGISTERED MAIL

COPIES DESTROYED

R 424 DEC 12 1960

11 SEP 7 1954

65-57449-863

Director, FBI
PH 65-4307

9/2/54

JOSEPH GOLD mentioned that despite the fact that GOLD's family has tried to send the necessary money to purchase the above publications, subject has been unable to obtain the books due to prison regulations. JOSEPH GOLD stated it is a known fact that prisoners receive books from the outside concerning auto repair, refrigerator repair, and in general books which will assist prisoners in learning a trade. It is difficult to understand, according to JOSEPH GOLD, why HARRY GOLD cannot receive books which will assist in human repair. JOSEPH GOLD further advised when he discussed this situation with subject's Attorney, Mr. HAMILTON pointed out he, (HAMILTON), could write a letter to the Justice Department. However, this might harm HARRY GOLD's position at Lewisburg by causing prison officials to become antagonistic toward him. JOSEPH GOLD thought the FBI, in view of HARRY GOLD's past cooperation, might assist in obtaining the necessary permission for GOLD to receive the above publications.

It was pointed out to JOSEPH GOLD that the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg is operated by the Bureau of Prisons. Further, it is not within our jurisdiction to advise the Bureau of Prisons what prison regulations they can or cannot institute and enforce.

2. JOSEPH GOLD pointed out that while at Lewisburg, HARRY GOLD has engaged in considerable research work, particularly heart, diabetes and hepatitis research. In addition, subject has perfected a simple test for the detection of cancer.

Prison officials have mentioned to HARRY GOLD that his research has been put to good use. JOSEPH GOLD inquired whether it would be possible to obtain the necessary approval of prison officials to publish the results of some of this work. According to JOSEPH GOLD, this would offset some of the unfavorable publicity HARRY GOLD has received since it is seldom pointed out that HARRY GOLD has been a cooperative Government witness in several trials.

Director, FBI
PH 65-4307

9/2/54

It was pointed out to JOSEPH GOLD that the publication of any information concerning HARRY GOLD's research work would of necessity be the decision of subject and his family. It was also pointed out the Bureau is in no position to advise subject, his family, or Mr. HAMILTON what they may or may not make public.

3. Warden HUMPHREY at Lewisburg, according to JOSEPH GOLD, is supposed to have made the following statement:

"No Communist gets good time or pay for any work done at Lewisburg."

Regarding this, JOSEPH GOLD states HARRY GOLD feels he has been included with the group consisting of ALGER HISS, WILLIAM REMINGTON and others. GOLD pointed out subject has been a cooperative Government witness and he has attempted to identify all individuals who were associated with him in Soviet espionage, whereas the others have not. Again, concerning the statement of Warden HUMPHREY, JOSEPH GOLD understands there is pay for productive work in the factory at the prison. He pointed out subject worked three full years averaging 18 hours a day on hepatitis research without compensation. JOSEPH GOLD further stated if the Warden is purposely not paying HARRY GOLD for work because the Warden has included GOLD with HISS and REMINGTON, it would be appreciated by the GOLD family if this situation could be rectified.

It was again pointed out that this situation concerns the administrative handling of the prison and the FBI is in no position to advise the Bureau of Prisons how the prison should be run.

4. HARRY GOLD in August or September 1950, had a synthetic alcohol patent granted. The patent was in the name of HARRY GOLD, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and PHILIP LEVINE, all of whom worked

Director, FBI
PH 65-4307

9/2/54

together at Abraham Brothman Associates, New York City. It is JOSEPH GOLD's understanding that this patent was attached and sold by the Government as part of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN's fine. It is also JOSEPH GOLD's understanding that since three signatures were on the original patent, only the Government could attach and sell the patent without the signatures of the three individuals mentioned above. JOSEPH GOLD stated it would be appreciated if it could be determined whether HARRY GOLD deserves a share of the sale of this patent.

It was pointed out to JOSEPH GOLD that HARRY GOLD's Attorney should take this matter up directly with the U. S. Attorney at New York.

5. JOSEPH GOLD inquired whether the Government would look upon subject's past cooperation favorably when HARRY GOLD comes up for parole.

JOSEPH GOLD was advised all the facts regarding GOLD's case would be in the hands of the Board of Parole at the time the matter of a possible parole for subject arises. It would then be the Board's decision whether or not HARRY GOLD is granted a parole.

In conclusion, JOSEPH GOLD stated he is presenting these problems since he feels it is his brotherly duty and since he knows HARRY GOLD would not mention the problems himself. JOSEPH GOLD also mentioned that presenting the above problems should not be construed as a possible reflection on subject's further cooperation since HARRY GOLD has stated to him on numerous occasions that he desires to cooperate fully at all times.

It was pointed out to JOSEPH GOLD that all of these situations are more properly a matter for GOLD's Attorney to take up directly with appropriate officials.

Director, FBI
PH 65-4307

9/2/54

This office does not plan to intercede with prison officials at Lewisburg on GOLD's behalf regarding the requested publications, UACB.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

September 16,
1954

Director, FBI

HARRY GOLD, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-81 BY SP-10/10/81

On September 2, 1954, our Philadelphia office advised that Joseph Gold, the subject's brother, stated that several situations had arisen regarding the subject's confinement at the penitentiary located in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Joseph Gold indicated he had previously discussed these matters with his brother's attorney, John D. W. Hamilton, who suggested the information be brought to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The situations described by Joseph Gold are the following:

1. Harry Gold has tried through his family to get certain medical books which would be of assistance in furthering the medical research work he has been conducting at Lewisburg. Joseph Gold stated that despite the fact efforts have been made to send the subject the money to purchase these books, Harry Gold has been unable to obtain these books because of prison regulations. Joseph Gold said it was a known fact that other prisoners received books from outside of the prison dealing with topics which will assist the prisoners in learning a trade. It is difficult to understand, according to Joseph Gold, why his brother cannot receive books which will assist him.

2. Joseph Gold also pointed out his brother while at Lewisburg has engaged in considerable research work particularly in heart, diabetes and test for cancer. He also said that prison officials have mentioned to Harry Gold that his research has been put to good use. Joseph Gold asked if it would be possible to obtain approval of prison officials to publish the results of some of his brother's work.

3. According to Joseph Gold, Warden Humphrey at the Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, is alleged to have made the following statement: "No Communist gets good time or pay for work done at Lewisburg." Regarding

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Egan _____
Gurnea _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

65-57449-863

100-100000-100000

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified 10/17/75
2355 WAO/pb

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

this, Joseph Gold said his brother feels he has been included with the group at Lewisburg consisting of Alger Hiss, William Remington and others. Joseph Gold pointed out his brother had been a cooperative Government witness, whereas the others had not. Again, regarding the alleged statement of Warden Humphrey, Joseph Gold said he understands there is pay for productive work in the prison factory. He also pointed out the subject worked for a full three years, averaging eighteen hours a day, on hepatitis research without compensation. Joseph Gold also advised that if the Warden was not properly paying the subject for work because he was included in the group with Hiss and Remington, it would be appreciated if the situation could be rectified.

4. He also reported that in August, or September, 1950, a synthetic alcohol patent was granted in the name of Harry Gold and Abraham Brothman and Philip Levine. It was Joseph Gold's understanding that this patent had been attached and sold by the Government as part of Abraham Brothman's fine. Joseph Gold said it would be appreciated if it could be determined whether his brother deserved a share of the proceeds of the sale of this patent.

5. Joseph Gold also inquired whether the Government would look upon the subject's past cooperation favorably when the subject came up for parole.

In conclusion, Joseph Gold advised he was presenting these problems as his brotherly duty since he knew his brother would not mention them himself. He also advised that mentioning the above problems should not be construed as a possible reflection on Harry Gold's future cooperation since Harry Gold has stated to him on numerous occasions that he desires to cooperate fully at all times.

It was pointed out to Joseph Gold that the problems he raised were not within the jurisdiction of this Bureau and more properly were matters for his brother's attorney to take up directly with the appropriate Government officials.

We conducted no investigation herein to substantiate or disprove the statements made by Joseph Gold. This material has been furnished for your information and whatever comments you may desire to make in this matter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

We are also forwarding a copy of this letter to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins and to Director James V. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons.

- cc - 1 - Mr. James V. Bennett
Director, Bureau of Prisons
- cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 15, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-80 BY 3042 RUC/JS

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Philadelphia by letter dated 9/2/54 advised Joseph Gold, the subject's brother, stated several situations have arisen regarding the subject's confinement at the Lewisburg Penitentiary. Joseph Gold has discussed the following situations with John D. M. Hamilton, the subject's attorney:

1. Joseph Gold advised his family has tried to send the subject money to purchase certain medical text books. Joseph Gold has stated he has been unable to do this because of prison regulations. He claims it is a known fact that other prisoners receive books on subjects that will assist them in learning a trade. He said it was difficult to understand why Harry Gold could not receive these books.

2. He also pointed out his brother conducted considerable research while in prison and had been informed the research had been put to good use. Joseph Gold wondered if it would be possible to get approval of the prison officials to publish some of his brother's work.

3. Warden Humphrey at the Lewisburg Penitentiary, according to Joseph Gold, has stated "no Communist gets good time or pay for any work done at Lewisburg."

Joseph Gold has stated his brother Harry feels he has been included with the group at Lewisburg consisting of Alger Hiss, William Remington, and others there. Joseph Gold further stated that if the Warden is purposely not paying Gold for services rendered while conducting research at Lewisburg, the Gold family would appreciate it if this situation could be rectified.

4. Joseph Gold also stated that in August or September, 1950, Harry Gold had a synthetic alcohol patent granted. The patent was in the name of Harry Gold, Abraham Brothman and Philip Levine. It was Joseph Gold's understanding the patent was attached and sold by the Government as part of Brothman's fine. Joseph Gold asked if it could be determined whether Harry Gold deserved a share of the sale of the patent.

5. Joseph Gold also inquired whether the Government would look upon the subject's past cooperation favorably when he became eligible for parole.

In closing, Joseph Gold said he was presenting these problems as he felt it was his brotherly duty and his brother would not mention the problems himself.

65-57449

Attachment

sent 9-17-54

RECORDED - 116

65-57449-864

RGJ:mg

SEP 21

INDEXED - 116

SEP 20 1954

EX-12

RGJ

Philadelphia told Joseph Gold that all of the situations were more properly a matter for Gold's attorney to handle directly with the appropriate officials. In November, 1952, we did advise Assistant Director Frank Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons of Harry Gold's concern over rumors to the effect that he was to be transferred. Loveland advised there was no plan to move Gold and there was no objection to telling Gold this. By letter dated 11/20/52 we advised the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray of our action in this matter. Harry Gold, as you will recall, was a cooperative witness and has expressed his desire to continue this cooperation to the fullest of his ability.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. It is recommended the information furnished by Joseph Gold be brought to the attention of Deputy Attorney General Rogers, Assistant Attorney General Tompkins and the Director of the Bureau of Prisons for their information and whatever comment they may care to make.

2. Necessary letter attached enclosing the foregoing data prepared for your approval.

gfk

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sh
h

man *20*

RGJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-57449)
 FROM : SAC, New York (65-15324)
 SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was
 ESP - R

DATE: 11/2/54

On 11/2/54, this office received a letter dated 10/30/54 from JOSEPH GOLD of 68-23 Kindred Street, Philadelphia 49, Pa. It is noted that JOSEPH GOLD is the brother of HARRY GOLD, the subject of this case and currently incarcerated at Lewisburg Penitentiary. This letter reads as follows:

"Federal Bureau of Investigation
 290 Broadway
 New York, NY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-19-86 BY 3042 PWT/cl

"Dear Mr. Harrington:

"Last Sunday I visited my brother, Harry, at Lewisburg and he requested that I write you and arrange for a personal visit to discuss various matters.

"Please do not send anyone to see me at work to discuss those matters as we desire this visit to be a personal one with you in your office in New York.

"Would you please write me and let me know when it will be convenient for you to see me.

"Respectfully yours,

"/s/ JOSEPH GOLD"

The Bureau and Philadelphia are advised that JOSEPH GOLD is being notified by letter today that he can have a conference with SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON of this office on 11/9/54 at 10:30 a.m. The Bureau and Philadelphia will be advised of the topics of this interview.

1 - Philadelphia (RM)

RM

RECORDED-74

INDEXED-74

EX - 109

JAH:EJR

7-1 NOV 10 1954

ER 12

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-57449)
 FROM : SAC, New York (65-15324)
 SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 12/2/54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-19-86 BY 3042/PLW/K

Reference is made to New York letter dated 11/2/54, which reflects that JOSEPH GOLD, brother of subject, had requested an interview with agents of this office. Reference is also made to Philadelphia letter dated 11/2/54, which reflects conversations had by agents of the Philadelphia Office with GOLD.

On 11/9/54, JOSEPH GOLD was interviewed by SA RICHARD E. BRENNAN and SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON of the New York Office. Mr. GOLD related the same facts as set forth in referenced Philadelphia letter.

He was advised that the FBI did not instruct or direct him in his negotiations with the Bureau of Prisoners, and suggested that any matters of this nature, should be taken up directly by HARRY GOLD with the prison officials or with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisoners at Washington, D.C., or through his own attorney.

Mr. GOLD advised that since his letter to New York dated 10/30/54, he had been informed by his brother that permission had been received by the subject to secure certain textbooks.

JOSEPH GOLD was very cordial and offered his cooperation to the Bureau in the future.

On 11/17/54, there was received by this office a letter dated 11/15/54, from JOSEPH GOLD, which reads as follows:

RM 65 DEC 13 1954

1 - Philadelphia (65-4307)

COPIES DESTROYED Case was closed July 1952.

R 424 DEC 12 1960 Reopened September 1954 when

JAH:AOB [unclear] info re

situations at Levensworth Prison.
 We did not investigate but
 did advise Bureau of Prisoners, Dept. AG

SAAG of data furnished by Joseph F.

Gold. No further action required

Case should be closed
 No leads outstanding.

INDEXED - 5

65-57449-866
 9 DEC 3 1954

12/10/54

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-57449

"FBI
290 Broadway
New York 7, New York

"Dear Mr. Harrington:

"I visited my brother this past weekend and Harry wanted me to write you to tell you that his text book situation is all settled now. Harry will be able to obtain his text books through the regular channels at Lewisburg. My brother is in good health and he wanted to convey his thanks to you for granting me the interview last week, and we naturally are always glad to be able to be of assistance to you.

"Very truly yours,
Joseph Gold"

The foregoing is for the information of the Bureau and Philadelphia.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-57449)
(65-59028)

DATE 12/27/54

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (65-4307)
(65-4331)

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R

DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED BY: 302/101/96
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

In view of the murder of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON (Bufile 70-22845) at the U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., by inmates on 11/22/54, the reported statements of the three subjects involved in this murder regarding their hatred of Communists, and the remarks of Warden WILKINSON as set forth below, the question arises as to the feasibility of future interviews with GOLD and GREENGLASS.

In a discussion had with Warden FRED T. WILKINSON by SA WAYNE G. HUNT subsequent to the REMINGTON murder specifically, on 12/17/54, Mr. WILKINSON stated that there was no doubt in his mind that other inmates at Lewisburg Penitentiary had as deep a hatred for Communists as the three subjects in the REMINGTON case had, and, if given the opportunity would probably take same actions against other convicted Communists presently incarcerated at Lewisburg.

He advised that HARRY GOLD and DAVID GREENGLASS, especially the latter, have been labeled as Communists by other inmates notwithstanding their conviction under the Espionage status, and are regarded as "rats" and "informers" by the inmates, which, of course, adds nothing towards popularity or amicable feelings. Mr. WILKINSON added that nothing had come to his attention to indicate reprisals against GOLD or GREENGLASS, but that to minimize this existent possibility precautionary measures had been taken by him in regard to GOLD and GREENGLASS.

MCC:cbw
(4BU, 2NY, 2PH)

cc: NY 65-15324 (REGISTERED MAIL)
65-15336

REGISTERED MAIL

COPIES DESTROYED
R424 DEC 12 1960

Classified by 3355
Exempt from GDS Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

TOP SECRET

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

EXP-101-30303

65-57449-862
1-13-55
27 DEC 20 1954
Jepson

502

~~TOP SECRET~~
PH 65-4307
65-4331
Director, FBI

~~TOP SECRET~~

12/27/54

Mr. WILKINSON further stated that JOHN WILLIAMSON and MAURICE BRAVERMAN, convicted Smith Act subjects, have been transferred from the penitentiary at Lewisburg by the Bureau of Prisons since REMINGTON's murder, and he opined that GREENGLASS also would probably be transferred. This activity is interpreted as indicative of Bureau of Prisons cognizance of the possibility of future incidents at Lewisburg and/or efforts to minimize this possibility.

He said that he was apprehensive of future interviews with either GOLD or GREENGLASS by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Lewisburg Penitentiary inasmuch as these interviews would undoubtedly come to the attention of some inmates and could intensify their feelings toward GOLD and GREENGLASS. He did not think that a postponement of pending interviews with these two would be beneficial insofar as the deep seated feelings of some of the inmates are concerned.

Warden WILKINSON stated that he wanted it clearly understood that his comments were not to be interpreted as a bar to interviews with GOLD and GREENGLASS, that he would in no way hamper FBI investigations, and that GOLD and GREENGLASS could be interviewed by the Bureau whenever the necessity arose.

The Bureau's attention is directed to the report of SA WAYNE G. HUNT dated 11/28/54, at Philadelphia captioned "GEORGE JUNIOR McCOY, was., et al, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON - VICTIM, CGR-Murder, IFPI," wherein a signed statement taken from inmate PAUL JAMES PRUDHOMME is set forth. In this signed statement PRUDHOMME advised of a conversation on 11/22/54, in which an inmate, believed by PRUDHOMME to be ROBERT CARL PARKER, stated to the effect "Its too bad, they ought to get the rest of them, they ought to get GREENGLASS." Also in the same statement, PRUDHOMME advised that inmates CAGLE, PARKER, HOOSIER and McCOY always used the expressions "These dirty Commies" and "somebody ought to knock their heads in."

In the signed statement of GEORGE JUNIOR McCOY appearing in the report of SA HUNT dated 12/6/54, McCOY advised that he hated Communists and "would like to line up a bunch of Communists and shoot them down with a machine gun just like cutting wheat."

PH 65-4307
65-4331
DIRECTOR, FBI

~~TOP SECRET~~

12/27/54

~~TOP SECRET~~

Regarding the question of future interviews with GOLD and GREENGLASS, this office has given consideration to the value of information furnished by these two during the past year. Outside of enlarging upon information previously furnished, which pertains primarily to GREENGLASS, interviews have been of negative value. It now appears that GOLD and GREENGLASS have furnished all the information in their possession relating to their espionage activities.

At the present time the Philadelphia Office has leads to interview either GOLD or GREENGLASS or both in the following investigations of which New York is Office of Origin:

NIKOLAI VASILIEVICH MIKHAILOV, Espionage R.

[REDACTED] (S) (T.S.) b1

[REDACTED] UNSUB; wa. [REDACTED] (S) (T.S.) Espionage - R. [REDACTED]

Under the circumstances, separate letters are being addressed to the Bureau and New York in these cases, advising that the leads will not be covered UACB.

It is the feeling of this office that although the responsibility of safeguarding inmates is that of the Bureau of Prisons, it is incumbent upon the FBI to give serious consideration to the fears expressed by Warden WILKINSON and not to take any action which would aggravate this problem or, in fact, endanger the lives of GOLD and GREENGLASS. The Warden feels that it is not possible to arrange an interview with an inmate without other inmates becoming aware of such an interview. Accordingly, it is recommended that so long as GOLD and/or GREENGLASS are confined to the USP, the Bureau weigh the expectation of obtaining information of importance against the possibility of precipitating an institutional disturbance which might also endanger a life. It is therefore suggested that the Bureau amend the instructions issued to the field under the title, "Espionage and Internal Security Investigations (Full Utilization of Confidential Informants and Sources of Information)" (No number SAC Letter 2/3/51, page 3, re GOLD, and SAC Letter 54-28/N7, page 24, re GREENGLASS) to advise all offices desiring interviews of GOLD

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

PH 65-4307
65-4331
DIRECTOR, FBI

~~TOP SECRET~~

12/27/54

or GREENGLASS to submit such requests to the Bureau for specific clearance. Philadelphia would then receive and cover such leads only after the Bureau had decided that the anticipated value of the interview warranted the risk.

It is requested that the Philadelphia Office be advised of the Bureau's decision in this matter. Information copies are being furnished the New York Office in view of past interest in the GOLD, GREENGLASS and JULIUS ROSENBERG cases.

~~TOP SECRET~~

TICKLER, Mr. Lee

January 11, 1955

RECORDED-99 SAC, Philadelphia (Original & 1)
65-57449-867
Director, FBI

EX-103

HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-57449)
(Philadelphia file 65-4307)

DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-59028)
(Philadelphia file 65-4331)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-80 BY 3042/PWT/cl

Reurlet 12/27/54.

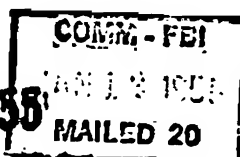
The Bureau does not agree with your suggestion that all offices desiring to interview the above subjects be instructed to sub it such requests to the Bureau for clearance. You should restrict the interviews of Gold and Greenglass to matters of importance and utilize these opportunities to go over routine questions on other cases which might arise. In other words, the frequency of interviews should be cut down to a point consistent with absolute needs but the interviews when conducted should cover all requests made to your office for interviews. You are instructed to cover the leads to interview the subjects now outstanding in your office in cases in which New York is office of origin and are listed in reflet. These interviews should be conducted in accordance with the above instructions.

cc - 2 - New York (65-15324) (65-15336)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

JPL:baw
(7)

7427
53 JAN 18 1955



RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 12 1 59 PM '55

9
RE-15

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: January 10, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R
(65-57449)DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R
(65-59028)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-80 BY 3042 PWT/CLS

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Harry Gold and David Greenglass, admitted Soviet espionage agents, are now serving 30 and 15 year terms, respectively, in the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. You will recall William Walter Remington, convicted of perjury in denying he gave secret information to Elizabeth Bentley, was also incarcerated in this prison until he was killed on November 22, 1954, by three other inmates. During the investigation of the killing by Bureau agents, it was ascertained statements were made by inmates indicating possible violence against other Communist inmates including Greenglass.

By attached letter dated December 27, 1954, the Philadelphia office advised that Warden Fred T. Wilkinson, Lewisburg Penitentiary, stated Gold and Greenglass have been labeled Communists by the other prisoners and are regarded as "rats and informers." He also fears other prisoners have a deep hatred of Communism and might take violent action against the subjects. He stated two convicted Smith Act subjects have been moved and he opines Greenglass will also be moved. Wilkinson is apprehensive of future interviews of the subjects by the FBI as such interviews come to the attention of other inmates and might intensify the feeling against the subjects. He advised he was not attempting to bar interviews, he would in no way hamper the investigations and the subjects could be interviewed whenever the necessity arose. Philadelphia office recommends that all field offices be instructed to submit leads for interviews of Gold and Greenglass to the Bureau for approval. The responsibility for the personal safety of Federal prisoners is that of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and it is not believed that our investigative operations should be severely restricted because of the fears of the warden. It is believed Assistant Attorney General Tompkins should

Attachment: *sent 1-12-55*

Tickler: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Gregg
Mr. Lee

JPL:baw
(7)

RECORDED-95

65-59449-868
JAN 14 1955

ESP

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-59449-868

be informed of the warden's fears and advised that in view of our security responsibilities, we will continue to contact the subjects unless specifically advised to the contrary. It is also believed the Philadelphia office should be instructed to restrict the interviews of the subjects to important matters, and at that time discuss all routine questions with them. This will reduce the frequency of interviews but will also cover all requests made to interview the subjects.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended we apprise Assistant Attorney General Tompkins of the fears of Warden Wilkinson and advise Mr. Tompkins that our security responsibilities require us to conduct interviews of Gold and Greenglass from time to time, and unless we are specifically advised to the contrary, we will continue to conduct necessary interviews. A letter to the Assistant Attorney General Tompkins is attached for your approval.

2. It is recommended we instruct the Philadelphia office that they should restrict the interviews with Gold and Greenglass to matters of importance and use these opportunities to go over routine questions in other cases, which would reduce the frequency of contacts but cover all leads set forth.

3. There is attached for your approval a proposed letter to all Special Agents in Charge advising them of new instructions relative to contacts with Gold and Greenglass.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Boardman
Tolson: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lee

Assistant Attorney General (Original & 1)
William F. Tompkins

January 12, 1955

Director, FBI

⁰
HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau file (65-57449)

DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R
Bureau file (65-59028)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-86 BY 3042 JPC/CS

As you are aware, Harry Gold and David Greenglass admitted Soviet espionage agents, are now serving 30- and 15-year terms, respectively, in the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. This is the prison in which William Walter Remington was incarcerated when he was killed by three other inmates on November 22, 1954.

Warden Fred T. Wilkinson has advised there is no doubt in his mind that other inmates have a deep hatred for Communism and might take violent action against Gold and Greenglass since these men are labeled Communists as well as "rats and informers" by the other inmates. The warden stated he is apprehensive of further interviews with Gold and Greenglass by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since such interviews come to the attention of other prisoners and might intensify their feelings against these two men. The warden advised he was not attempting to bar future interviews of Gold and Greenglass and they could be interviewed whenever the necessity arose.

Our security responsibilities require us to conduct interviews with Gold and Greenglass from time to time and, unless we are specifically advised to the contrary, we will continue to conduct necessary interviews. Of course, we are taking steps to have such interviews conducted as infrequently as possible.

ALL FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4-13-86 JPL

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Gandy _____

JPL:baw
(9) 1/12/55

COMM - FBI
JAN 12 1955
MAILED 20

64 JAN 20 1955

RECORDED - 41-22

65-57449-869

JAN 18 1955

2354 WAS/136

(L) ESPIONAGE AND INTERNAL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS (FULL UTILIZATION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION) -- Reference is made to SAC Letter No. 54-63.

The following changes should be made concerning individuals previously included in this program:

In the future, interviews with Harry Gold, referred to in No Number SAC Letter dated 2/3/51, and David Greenglass, referred to in SAC Letter 54-28, on a regular basis shall be restricted to matters of importance until further notice. Field offices should continue to submit routine leads for interviews of Gold and Greenglass to the Philadelphia office, but coverage of such leads shall be held in abeyance until such time as these sources are contacted on important matters. In designating leads for the Philadelphia office to contact Gold or Greenglass, it should be pointed out whether such leads are to be handled in an urgent or routine manner. However, under no circumstances should exploratory leads be set out to contact Gold or Greenglass.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-19-80 BY 3042 JMT/CLB

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

Attachments for (C) & (J)

1/18/55
SAC LETTER NO. 55-4

- 7 -

65-57449-1
170 JAN 1955

65-57449-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- A. H. Belmont
J. P. Lee

Mr. James V. Bennett (orig. and 1)
Director, Bureau of Prisons

January 27, 1955

Director, FBI

HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 65-57449)

DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 65-59028)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-86 BY 3042/PWT/CLs

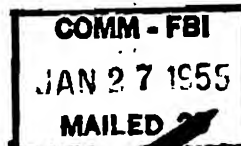
By memorandum dated January 11, 1955, the following information concerning the above-captioned subjects was furnished to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, and he has requested this information be made available to you:

As you are aware, Harry Gold and David Greenglass, admitted Soviet espionage agents, are now serving 30 and 15 year terms, respectively, in the United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. This is the prison in which William Walter Remington was incarcerated when he was killed by three other inmates on November 22, 1954.

Warden Fred T. Wilkinson has advised there is no doubt in his mind that other inmates have a deep hatred for Communism and might take violent action against Gold and Greenglass since these men are labeled Communists as well as "rats and informers" by the other inmates. The warden stated he is apprehensive of further interviews with Gold and Greenglass by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since such interviews come to the attention of other prisoners and might intensify their feelings against these two men. The warden advised he was not attempting to bar future interviews of Gold and Greenglass and they could be interviewed whenever the necessity arose.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JPL:mg (6) (See note page 2)



FEB -1 1955

unrecorded copy filed in 65-59028-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Our security responsibilities require us to conduct interviews with Gold and Greenglass from time to time and unless we are specifically advised to the contrary, we will continue to conduct necessary interviews. Of course, we are taking steps to have such interviews conducted as infrequently as possible.

NOTE:

The above info was furnished by Philadelphia office by letter of 12/27/54 along with its recommendation that all requests for interviews of Gold and Greenglass be furnished to the Bureau for approval. The recommendation of Phila. office was not approved and it was instructed to cut down the frequency of interviews, but to continue covering all leads. These instructions were also furnished to all SACs by SAC Letter dated 1/18/55. A copy of the letter to the AAG was not furnished to Bennett as the information came from one of his employees, Warden Wilkinson, and it was felt Wilkinson would also furnish this info to Mr. Bennett.

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: January

FROM : William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security DivisionSUBJECT: HARRY GOLD
ESPIONAGE - R
Your File (65-57449)DAVID GREENGLASS
ESPIONAGE - R
Your File (65-59028)DECLASSIFIED BY 3042/PWT/CBS
ON 11-19-86per release
86-1840CV

Reference is made to your memorandum dated January 11, 1955, in which you set forth the comments of Warden Fred T. Wilkinson, United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, regarding the above-captioned subjects.

It would be appreciated if you would make this information available to Mr. James V. Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons, in the event that it has not already been furnished to him.

Return to Bennett.

Return to A. C. Tompkins

Bureau of Prisons

1/27/55 JPT:mg

cc. Mr. Bennett, Mr. J. Edgar

1/27/55 JPT:mg

RECORDED - 16

JAN 27 1955

BRANIGAN

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

CONFIDENTIAL

65-57449-87
JAN 27 1955
RECORDED
JAN 27 1955
65-59028-1
unrecorded copy sent to 65-59028-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc - Mr. Belmont
Mr. Jensen
Mr. Lee

Assistant Attorney General (original and 1)
William P. Tompkins

January 27, 1955

Director, FBI

~~MURRY GOLD~~
~~ESPIONAGE - R~~
(Bureau file 65-57449)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-86 BY 3042/PST/CL

~~DAVID GREENGLASS~~
~~ESPIONAGE - R~~
(Bureau file 65-59028)

RECORDED - 78

65-57449-871

EX-128

Reference is made to your memorandum dated
January 24, 1955, requesting that the information
forwarded to you by memorandum dated January 11, 1955,
also be made available to Mr. James V. Bennett, Director,
Bureau of Prisons.

The information has been made available to
Mr. Bennett by memorandum dated January 27, 1955.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *WAS*
DATE 4-13-78 *WAB/GR*

Declassified 10/17/05
238 WAB/GR

JPL:mg
(6)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
JAN 27 1955
MAILED 20

63 FEB 2 1955

RECEIVED - BGVH

FILED IN 65-59028-1

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/3/55

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (116-37713)

HARRY KRAIKER, JR.
GSC
AKA-A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-9-86 BY 3042 RWT/CLS

Rebulet 1/5/55.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission referred instant case to the FBI for investigation because of KRAIKER's acquaintance while a student at Drexel Institute with HARRY GOLD, convicted Soviet espionage agent. Another reason for referral was that a background sketch of HOWARD DALSKE, a reference of KRAIKER's in the current AKA-A investigation, was submitted by HARRY GOLD in 1938 to his espionage superior as a possible recruit.

Rebulet instructed that it is necessary to determine the degree of association between applicant and any individual on whom Civil Service has furnished derogatory information. This would refer to GOLD and DALSKE.

During the HARRY GOLD investigation, the name HARRY KRAIKER was located in an address book of GOLD. On 6/15/50 GOLD identified KRAIKER as an individual who attended Drexel Institute with him. GOLD believed he last saw KRAIKER about 1948. KRAIKER was a chemist and the last GOLD heard of him, KRAIKER was in Western Pennsylvania somewhere putting up a plant. KRAIKER was about 35 years of age and was married while he was in service. GOLD furnished no other pertinent information concerning him.

CPS:JGB
(A37,2507,37H)
REGISTERED MAIL

165-57449- ✓
NOT RECORDED
178 MAR 21 1955

cc: 2- BU 65-57449 (HARRY GOLD)
" 65-57311 (HOWARD DALSKE)

2- Buffalo - Registered Mail

Fd 65-4337 (HARRY GOLD)
" 65-4314 (HOWARD DALSKE)

INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

116-43492-8
original filed in

PH - 116-37713
DIRECTOR, FBI

2/2/55

HOWARD DALSKE when interviewed on 10/5/50 by Bureau agents advised GOLD never requested him to furnish information nor was he ever approached by anyone for espionage purposes. DALSKE mentioned there was a group of four students who met frequently after classes for "bull sessions" on school problems. This group was made up of HARRY KRAIKER, SOL WEINSTEIN, GOLD, and DALSKE. DALSKE stated GOLD and KRAIKER were closer than he and GOLD and this may have been due to the fact KRAIKER was a more brilliant student than he. Regarding KRAIKER and SOL WEINSTEIN, DALSKE stated he has bumped into them from time to time and he knows that GOLD visited KRAIKER about two months before his arrest. DALSKE stated GOLD never gave any indication while at Draxel or later that he was a Communist or Communist sympathizer, nor did KRAIKER or SOL WEINSTEIN.

HOWARD DALSKE, a reference for KRAIKER in the current AEA investigation, was reinterviewed since DALSKE did not furnish the Civil Service investigator all the information he had given Bureau agents in 1950. Specifically, he did not mention that GOLD and KRAIKER were closer than he and GOLD and that he knows GOLD visited KRAIKER about two months before his arrest. Also, DALSKE told the Civil Service investigator he had gone to the FBI after learning of GOLD's activity and voluntarily disclosed his association with GOLD. During the reinterview of DALSKE by a Bureau agent, the discrepancies were pointed out to DALSKE who admitted he had not mentioned the above points to the Civil Service investigator. He also admitted that FBI agents had contacted him for interview rather than the information he had given Civil Service that he had gone to the FBI after learning of GOLD's activities. DALSKE also now recalls that GOLD told him to contact a SAMUEL J. COHEN of Amesco Chemicals, Inc., 75 Lockwood Street, Rochester, N.Y., regarding a job. This was about 1939 or 1940 after both had graduated from Draxel. DALSKE could not recall the exact name of the Amesco Chemical Corporation and had to find the correct name at the Free Library of Philadelphia. DALSKE made application for employment and one of his professors knows that an inquiry was then made concerning him. Later he wrote to SAMUEL J. COHEN concerning his application, and arrangements were made to meet at a chemical society meeting in New York City. DALSKE, however, did not attend the meeting and nothing further was done concerning the application.

SOL WEINSTEIN, previously mentioned, was interviewed during the current AEA investigation and could furnish no information concerning

PM - 116-37713
DIRECTOR, FBI

2/3/55

Communist or espionage activity on the part of GOLD, DALSKE or KRAIKER.
He recalled KRAIKER as a "lone wolf" type.

It is contemplated that HARRY GOLD will be reinterviewed to obtain a detailed account of his association with KRAIKER and to resolve whether GOLD visited KRAIKER two months before his arrest as alleged by DALSKE. GOLD will also be questioned concerning SAMUEL J. COHEN of Amesco Chemicals, Inc., 75 Lockwood Street, Rochester, N.Y. It is again pointed out DALSKE now claims GOLD referred him to this individual about 1943 regarding a job.

Buffalo is requested to identify and report any pertinent indices information on SAMUEL J. COHEN, Amesco Chemicals, Inc., 75 Lockwood Street, Rochester. The information should be furnished under the caption, "HOWARD HENRY DALSKE - ESPIONAGE-R," Philadelphia origin. Philadelphia will reopen the DALSKE file to determine the significance of GOLD's referral of DALSKE to SAMUEL J. COHEN.

It is believed that HARRY KRAIKER, JR., subject of the current AEA investigation, should be interviewed to determine the extent of his association with HARRY GOLD. Bureau authority is, therefore, requested to interview KRAIKER.

*Letter 3-8-55
Phila. denied access
& instructing that after he
is interviewed question
should be recommended on
any correspondence then
should be captioned in the
case.*

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

*disposition of document in Rosenberg
file 65-58236-N/R dated 6-23-55*

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-57449-N/R dated 6/23/55

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1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
disposition of document in Greenglass file
65-59028-446

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-57449- N/R dated 11/3/55

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March 2, 1956

Airtel

SAC, CINCINNATI (140-577) (enc.)
INDIANAPOLIS (enc. 2)
PHILADELPHIA (enc. 2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-21-86 BY 322 [signature]

JACOB MOSROW
aka Jack Mosrow
Contracting Officer
Air Materiel Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Department of the Air Force
Dayton, Ohio
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS
BUDED 3/16/56

Full field investigation was conducted in 1955. Attached is copy of Air Force letter dated 2/27/56 requesting supplemental investigation. For info. Indianapolis, the Cincinnati report in this case reflects info. previously developed in 1950 that Army service records for Joseph Kenneth Glatteman reflected Silvia Mosrow, no address or relationship listed, was given as a Class E allottee. It was also reported that inquiry at VA Regional Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, revealed a Class E allotment could be assigned by a serviceman to anyone regardless of relationship. Investigation developed Glatteman at one time resided at the home of employee's sister, Silvia Mosrow, in Dayton, Ohio, and dated her.

For additional information and assistance, there is enclosed for Indianapolis Office a copy of the report of SA Robert B. Haag dated 7/14/50 at St. Louis, Missouri, in case entitled "Joseph Kenneth Glatteman; SM-C" which contains necessary background info. concerning Glatteman to assist in locating file regarding the Class E allotment mentioned above. (100-369654 serial 3)

Indianapolis should review appropriate records of Class E Allotment Division, Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and report all pertinent info. regarding Silvia (or Sylvia) Mosrow as furnished by Glatteman in connection with this allotment.

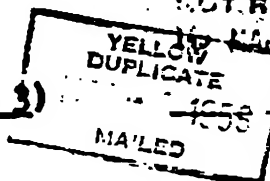
Tolson _____
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Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

cc: 65-57449 - Harry Gold

140-9613

(SEE NOTE ON PAGE 3)

RP: joh
(9)



NOTE: The list of 33 persons was compiled by the Criminal Div. during the investigation of the cases of Julius Rosenberg and Harry Gold and other members of the Rosenberg network. The Criminal Div. originally asked only that it be notified in the event any of the persons on this list attempted to leave the U.S. However, the I&NS issued instructions that these persons should be prevented from leaving the U.S. Isidore Gibbs Needleman, one of the persons on this list, was refused admission to Canada by Canadian authorities 5/24/55. These facts are called to the attention of the Criminal Div. for whatever action it deems advisable.

Note: Investigation conducted in 1955 at request of Air Force based on info. that Jacob Mosrow (employee) had some association with Benjamin Smilg and Harry Gold, a confessed Soviet espionage agent and that Joseph Glatteman, who has been identified as a CP member at Dayton, Ohio, listed employee as a reference. Investigation revealed employee was only casual acquaintance of Smilg. Smilg was tried in Federal Court, Dayton, Ohio, in 1953 charged with espionage and was found guilty. Investigation failed to reveal employee was acquainted with Harry Gold. Joseph K. Glatteman was social acquaintance of Silvia Mosrow, employee's sister.

Air Force Central Security Board has requested Harry Gold be interviewed concerning possible acquaintance with Glatteman and Silvia Mosrow or any knowledge of CP sympathy on their part. Gold is now serving 30-year term in U.S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., and has been interviewed on previous occasions by Bureau regarding espionage and matters of a security nature. (65-57449)

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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3

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

*disposition of document in Greenglass file
65-59028-443*

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-57449-N/R dated 4/25/56

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: May 4, 1956

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
(Bufile 65-57449)

DAVID GREENGLASS, was.
(Bufile 65-59028)

TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE
INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE
(EASTLAND COMMITTEE)
APRIL 26, 1956, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VOLUME 31, EXECUTIVE SESSION

11-19-86 3042 [unclear]
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/18/84 BY SP7 [unclear]
FOIPA 240-81

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Stenographic transcript of captioned testimony received from Eastland Committee; Photostats made and original returned to Committee. Eastland Committee hearing held for purpose of determining nature and scope of Soviet activity in the United States.

Testimony of both Gold and Greenglass on 4-26-56 in Volume 31 (Executive Session) consisted of both advising they had made full disclosure of their activities in response to questions asked by the Committee. Testimony consisted of only 4 1/3 pages and did not contain any new information requiring action.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended one Photostat of Volume 31 be placed in the Gold file and one Photostat be placed in the Greenglass file.

cc - 1 - 62-88217 (Eastland Committee)

RGJ:omn
(7)

Ticklers - Boardman
Belmont
Nichols
Short
Jensen

RECORDED - 40

23 MAY 11 1956

EX-108

ENCLOSURE

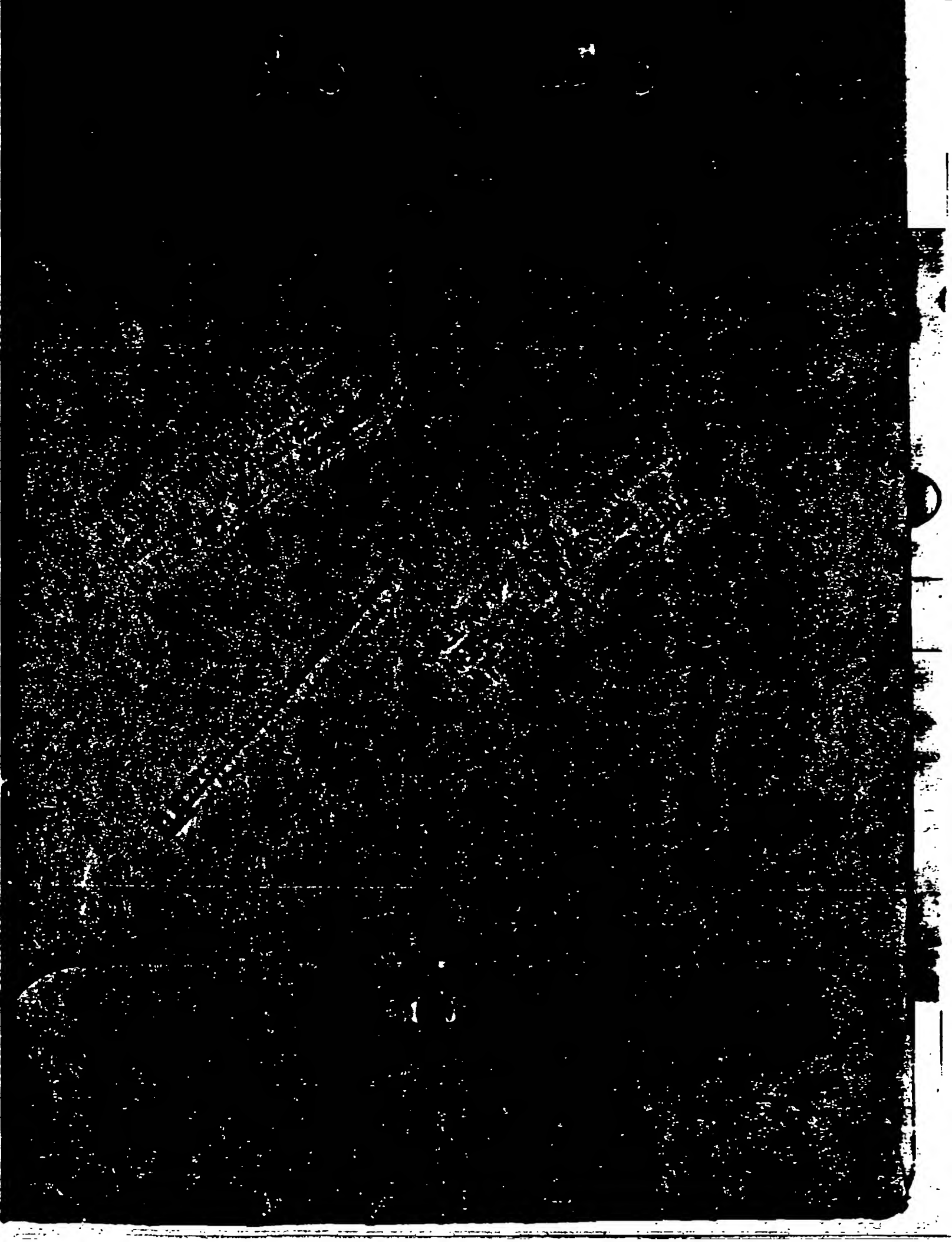
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1 MAY 21 1956

65-57449-445

65-57449-872

S-J-R



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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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7 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

U.S. Senate Report of Proceedings - outside
the purview of the FOI.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-57449-872 enclosure

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *for*

DATE: May 3, 1956

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*

SUBJECT: HARRY GOLD, was.
TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE
INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE
(EASTLAND COMMITTEE)
APRIL 27, 1956, WASHINGTON, D.C.
VOLUME 32, EXECUTIVE SESSION

11-1786 3042/PWT/CLS
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/84 BY SP7 MAC/g

FOIPA 240081

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Stenographic transcript of captioned testimony received from Eastland Committee; Photostats made and original returned to Committee.

Testimony of Gold on 4-27-56 consisted of Gold furnishing general information regarding his activities in the period from 1940 up until February 1950. Gold also furnished information re his receiving the Order of the Red Star (Soviet medal) from one of his Soviet superiors in 1943. None of the information which Gold gave to the Committee in this testimony is new to the Bureau. No action necessary re testimony in Volume 32 (Executive Session).

RECOMMENDATION:

Since no new information reported, it is recommended the Photostats of Gold's testimony be placed in his file.

65-57449
cc - 1 - 62-88217 (Eastland Committee)

RGJ:omm
(7)

Ticklers - Boardman
Belmont
Nichols
Short
Jensen

RECORDED

65-57449-873

20 MAY 15 1956

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71 MAY 25 1956

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